

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 147

29 July 1980

## CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

|                                                                    |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| SFRY's Sundic Assesses Standstill in Vienna MBFR Talks             | BB 1 |
| BTA Observer Scores Lifting of FRG Naval Restrictions [Shishmanov] | BB 2 |
| TRYBUNA LUDU: East's MBFR Proposals 'Major Concession' [25 Jul]    | BB 3 |

## ALBANIA

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Visit by Warsaw Pact Commander to Bulgaria Viewed      | B 1 |
| Lleshi Greets Peruvian President on National Day       | B 1 |
| Briefs: Upper Volta Delegation; New Bimonthly Magazine | B 1 |

## BULGARIA

|                                                                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Zhivkov, Todorov Congratulate Castro on Revolution Anniversary<br>[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jul] | C 1 |
| Zhivkov Receives Netherlands CP Chairman Hoekstra                                             | C 1 |
| Uruguayan CP First Secretary Arismendi Arrives on Vacation                                    | C 2 |
| South African Communist Leader Dadoo Arrives on Vacation<br>[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Jul]       | C 2 |
| Tanchev-Led BNAU Delegation Returns From Greece 29 July                                       | C 2 |
| Corrections to State Council Diplomatic Changes Announcement                                  | C 2 |

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

|                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Consultative Accord Signed With SRV in Berlin [Hanoi]                      | E 1 |
| NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Visit by Mexican Navy Secretary [25 Jul]         | E 1 |
| Youth Brigade Returns From Mozambique [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26/27 Jul]        | E 1 |
| Mueckenberger Attends Dinner Honoring Grenadian Vice Premier               | E 2 |
| Regions Report Harvest in 'Full Swing'                                     | E 2 |
| Briefs: Heavy Rainfall; Flood Situation; Outgoing Ambassador<br>to Nigeria | E 2 |

## HUNGARY

|                                                                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Flooding of Koros Rivers Valley Reported                                                 | F 1 |
| Trade Relations With Romania Deemed 'Successful' [NEPSZABADSAG 24 Jul]                   | F 1 |
| Pal Losonezi Chairs National Memorial Committee Meeting                                  | F 1 |
| Comintern 1935 Congress Documents Message Valid Today<br>[Kurti in MAGYAR HIRLAP 25 Jul] | F 2 |
| Briefs: Hailstorm Damage                                                                 | F 2 |

## POLAND

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| SFRY's Vrhovec Arrives for 3-Day Official Visit | G 1 |
| Talks Begin                                     | G 1 |
| PAP on Talks                                    | G 1 |
| Discussion of Madrid Meeting                    | G 2 |
| Babiuch-Vrhovec Talks                           | G 3 |
| Wojtaszek Meets With Pathfinders 25 July        | G 3 |

|                                                                       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Official Interviewed on Foreign Trade Shortcomings                    | G 4 |
| Briefs: U.S. Congressmen in Warsaw; Political Talks With Switzerland; | G 6 |
| Trade Talks With Belgium; Political Talks With Spain; New             |     |
| Greek Ambassador; Premier Recalls, Appoints Officials                 |     |

## ROMANIA

|                                                                    |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Comment on Comaneci Gold Medal Dispute                             | H 1  |
| SCINTEIA Jury Criticism [Mitroi, 25 Jul]                           | H 1  |
| Olympics Correspondent Protest [Bocioaca in ROMANIA LIBERA 25 Jul] | H 3  |
| Further Comment [Bocioaca in ROMANIA LIBERA 26 Jul]                | H 3  |
| More on Decision [Mitroi in SCINTEIA 26 Jul]                       | H 4  |
| Deputy Agriculture Minister Received by Hua Guofeng                | H 5  |
| OAU Secretary General Kodjo Arrives in Bucharest 28 July           | H 5  |
| Andrei Meeting                                                     | H 5  |
| Reportage on EEC Gaston Thorn 28 July Visit                        | H 6  |
| Ceausescu Meeting                                                  | H 6  |
| Andrei Meeting                                                     | H 7  |
| Officials Comments                                                 | H 7  |
| Departure Statement                                                | H 8  |
| Delegation Departure                                               | H 9  |
| Marinescu Addresses UNGA Session on Palestinian Issue              | H 9  |
| Delegate Groza on Palestinian Rights at Women's Conference         | H 9  |
| Agricultural Damage Caused by Flooding Reported                    | H 10 |
| Briefs: Syrian Sculptural Agreement                                | H 11 |

## YUGOSLAVIA

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Mijatovic Chairs Presidency Session on Balance of Payments       | I 1  |
| Ministers Outline Second Stage of Economic Stabilization         | I 1  |
| [BORBA 19 Jul]                                                   |      |
| Dragosavac Discusses Security at Sisak Uprising Day Rally        | I 3  |
| Dragosavac Talks About Stabilization, Economic Situation         | I 6  |
| [BORBA 20 Jul]                                                   |      |
| Croatia's Blazeovic Speaks at Perusic Uprising Ceremony          | I 14 |
| Mijatovic Congratulates Liberia's Doe on Anniversary             | I 15 |
| Matkaliev Returns From Lusaka Copper Conference                  | I 15 |
| VJESNIK Attacks Djilas, His Foreign 'Masters' [Vlahovic, 23 Jul] | I 16 |
| Briefs: Assistance to Tanzania                                   | I 19 |

## SFRY'S SUNDIC ASSESSES STANDSTILL IN VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD262313 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The delegations of the member countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact which are participating in the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops in central Europe parted for the seventh time with their business unfinished. For the sake of truth it should be stated that the negotiations will be resumed following a recess and consultations with government, but as matters stand at present the prospects for any significant moves being achieved by the time the recess ends next year are very slight.

It is usually believed that the lack of progress at the Vienna negotiations is due to the two sides--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--not being prepared to divulge the exact number of their military troops in central Europe. There is no need to doubt that no such readiness exists. However, this is not the basic problem. Blocs are in fact not ready to give up their positions either in Europe or outside Europe, and thus also the division of the world into spheres of influence.

Since NATO and the Warsaw Pact have been in existence, nothing has changed in this respect. The former allied armies--with some exceptions--are also today where they were in 1945, the only difference being that nothing is left of the alliance. Central Europe is practically crammed full both with troops and arms and therefore it has borne since the war the ignominious record of being the largest military arsenal in the world. In the past 7 years during which the Vienna negotiations by member countries of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact have been going on nothing happened which would lead one to the conclusion that the two blocs are ready to change their behavior so far.

True enough, the decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw from the GDR 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks could have served [as an incentive] for the other side to make a similar move. However, this has not happened because the NATO countries believe that the Soviet Union should withdraw many more of its troops from central Europe so that a military equilibrium between the two blocs may be established. However, one could even somehow overlook this were it not for the decision adopted by NATO member countries on the installation of the American Pershing missiles in central Europe. The decision --true enough, not yet implemented--has been adopted under the pretext that the Soviet Union with its SS-20 missiles has disrupted the existing equilibrium.

In fact, the Western countries, first of all the United States, demand that the above-mentioned missiles--in view of their range--should not be in the European part of the Soviet Union either.

Major disruptions in relations between East and West and above all disruptions in relations between the two superpowers, among other things the postponement of the ratification of the Soviet-American agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and events in Afghanistan, have exerted an influence on everything that has taken place in Vienna and in particular outside Vienna. Vienna as the venue of the negotiations on the reduction of troops in central Europe has thus remained only a way station which registers what is happening in relations between the two blocs in the sphere of arms, but which has no opportunity or power to exert an influence on these events.

At this point in time when reference is made to the fate of the negotiations on the reduction of troops in central Europe there is still only one hope--the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt in Moscow and the readiness of the Soviet Union to talk about Euromissiles despite the NATO decision to deploy Pershing-2 missiles in central Europe by 1982. However, if the problem of the reduction of troops in central Europe and the problem of disarmament and security on the old continent in general remains within the jurisdiction of the two blocs, it is entirely certain that Europe will not breathe more easily in the future than it does now.

BTA OBSERVER SCORES LIFTING OF FRG NAVAL RESTRICTIONS

AU251910 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 25 Jul 80

["New Blow to Vienna Negotiations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia 25 Jul (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--A balance drawn on the recently ended 21st round of the negotiation on reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe once again answers eloquently the question who works in favour of and who work against detente.

Again the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries have made new constructive proposals facilitating the achievement of an agreement.

After the remarkable move of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union--the reduction of a considerable contingent of Soviet troops and arms in central Europe, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries expressed readiness now to reduce much more troops in the first stage than the West. But the reply to this move of goodwill was a fresh provocation. It came from London where representatives of the member-states of the West European Union, who are at the same time U.S. allies in the North Atlantic Pact, were sitting. They made a decision there to lift the restrictions on construction of military naval vessels imposed on the FRG after World War Two. Thus a new step towards overarming of the FRG was made and a dangerous new push was given towards the arms race in Europe.

This decision is not only a flagrant provocation to the European socialist states but a rude violation of the agreements between the West European Union member-states to prevent militarization of the FRG. Thus after the decision for deployment of new American rocket and nuclear missiles in Western Europe, taken in December of 1979 at NATO's Brussels session, a new blow was struck to detente at the London session of the West European alliance, a blow to the agreements and the Helsinki Final Act.

The decision of the West European alliance is aimed directly against the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and against the approaching Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation.

TRYBUNA LUDU: EAST'S MBFR PROPOSALS 'MAJOR CONCESSION'

AU281034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 80 p 7

["The 21st Round of Vienna Negotiations Is Over--The Socialist Countries' Constructive Position"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] PAP, VIENNA--PAP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ANDRZEJ RAYZACHER WRITES: THE 21ST ROUND OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF 19 STATES ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE ENDED IN VIENNA ON THURSDAY. AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH DELEGATION, PRESENTED THE RESULTS OF THIS ROUND AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. THE ROUND CONSISTED OF 24<sup>6</sup> PLENARY SESSIONS.

Presenting the new troop strength data as of 1 January, the socialist countries demonstrated a constructive approach and the will to eliminate existing differences. The Western participants should also make an effort to remove the differences over data for the sake of progress in negotiations.

THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON 10 JULY WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE 21ST ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS. THE PROPOSALS CONSTITUTE A MAJOR CONCESSION TO THE WEST. They change the proportions of the Soviet-American reductions in favor of the West approximately from two-to-one to two-to-three, which--in view of the most recent increase in the numerical strength of U.S. troops--leads to a reduction in the differences between the number of Soviet and American troops in the reduction zone.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE ALSO PROPOSED A NEW WAY OF SETTLING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBER STATES IN THE COLLECTIVE CEILINGS OF THE TWO ALLIANCES' NUMERICAL TROOP STRENGTH IN CENTRAL EUROPE--CEILINGS THAT ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED AFTER TWO STAGES OF REDUCTIONS. The proposal responds to the West's basic wish to ensure flexibility in handling the numerical troop strength of the states within the joint collective ceilings.

Answering questions from journalists, Ambassador Strulak said that the proposal submitted by the socialist states on 10 July should make it easier for the West to agree to the socialist countries' wish to freeze numerical troop strength during the period between two stages in reductions. THE POINT IS THAT NONE OF THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS SHOULD INCREASE THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF HIS TROOPS WHEN THE LARGEST ARMIES OF THE WARSAW PACT ARE REDUCED.

Discussing the Western evaluation of the 21st round of negotiations, Ambassador de vos van Steenvijk said at a separate press conference that both the East and the West seem to agree that present efforts in Vienna should be aimed at concluding an agreement on the first stage of reductions in the American and Soviet forces in central Europe.

However, De vos van Steenvijk's arguments indicate that--in view of the NATO delegations--the differences over the strength data of the socialist states' troops in central Europe, especially of the USSR, continue to be an obstacle to such an agreement. The Netherlands delegate said that the socialist countries' proposals of 10 July prove that they are interested in pushing on with negotiations and announced that this interest will be carefully studied.

II. 29 Jul 80

A L B A N I A

B 1

VISIT BY WARSAW PACT COMMANDER TO BULGARIA VIEWED

AU281924 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] It is reported that the commander in chief of the aggressive Warsaw Pact forces Marshal Viktor Kulikov, who has been visiting Bulgaria the past few days, has conferred and held talks with the leader of Sofia's revisionist clique Zhivkov, and Defense Minister Dzhurov.

In a brief report the Bulgarian news agency BTA stressed that the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere but it kept silent about the problems that were discussed at the meeting.

However, it is difficult to cover up the true intentions of the visit with words voiced by the revisionist propaganda. The presence of high-level military emissaries of the Soviet social-imperialists to the vassal countries and their open and secret talks which they hold with the revisionist leaders of those countries are not accidental. They are closely connected with Moscow's intentions to draw the vassals even closer to itself and increasingly place them under the Kremlin's diktat.

LLESHI GREETES PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281415 Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tirana, 28 Jul (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, has sent following message to Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Peruvian Republic.

The occasion of the national day of Peru gives me the satisfaction to extend in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, as well as in my own name greetings and the best wishes for the progress of the country and the happiness of the Peruvian people.

BRIEFS

UPPER VOLTA YOUTH DELEGATION--A youth delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Upper Volta arrived in our country on 23 July for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. The delegation was met at the airport by Etemije Zeneli, secretary of the Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80 AU]

NEW BIMONTHLY MAGAZINE--The first issue of the bimonthly STAGE AND SCREEN, artistic, social and political organ of the Committee of Culture and Arts, came off the press recently. [Tirana ATA English 0908 GMT 19 Jul 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU281008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to you and through you, to the Cuban Communist Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, as well as to the fraternal Cuban people our most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the beginning of the people's revolution in Cuba.

Under the tested leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, the people of Cuba, in close cooperation and unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of the other countries belonging to the socialist community, are confidently building a new society and are defending their freedom, dignity and socialist future with manly courage.

The communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria sincerely admire the remarkable successes achieved by the Cuban people in all sectors of life and their ardent solidarity with the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and peace, for detente and disarmament and for the liquidation of colonialism and racism.

We note with deep satisfaction the ascending development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two communist parties, countries and peoples and we express our deep gratitude that these relations will expand and be intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of the cohesion of the socialist community, in the interest of peace and social progress throughout the world.

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the great deed of the heroes who seized the "Moncada" barracks, we wish the Cuban people and you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, with all our hearts even greater new successes in building socialism and in improving the material and cultural standards of the working people, in consolidating the moral-political unity of the people for a worthy celebration of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP CHAIRMAN HOEKSTRA

AU281905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has received Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria. The two leaders briefed each other on the activity of the two parties at the present stage of development and exchanged views on topical issues of the international communist and workers movement as well as on certain problems of the world situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the varied work of the party and of the Bulgarian people for a rapid socioeconomic development of Bulgaria, and with the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria and also reaffirmed the Bulgarian communists' solidarity with the struggle of the Netherlands Communist Party.

The chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party briefed Todor Zhivkov on the recently held 27th Party Congress and on the struggle of the Netherlands' communists and working people against the policy of the monopolistic capital, against the restrictions of the social and democratic rights of the working people and against the plans on further nuclear missiles armament as well as for strengthening peace in Europe and in the world.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Henk Hoekstra expressed the two parties' readiness to further expand their fraternal ties. Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party. Present at the luncheon which was held in a friendly atmosphere were Aleksandur Lilov, Peko Takov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev; Dimitur Dimitrov, chief of department at the BCP Central Committee, and responsible officials of the Central Committee.

#### URUGUAYAN CP FIRST SECRETARY ARISMENDI ARRIVES ON VACATION

AU290930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Bulgaria on a holiday.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST LEADER DADOO ARRIVES ON VACATION

AU281004 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, arrived in our country yesterday for a vacation at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary.

Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee welcomed him at Sofia airport.

#### TANCHEV-LED BNAU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE 29 JULY

AU290937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] delegation led by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, returned home from Greece today. The delegation paid a friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of the New Democracy Party's leadership of Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs and of Athanasios Kanellopoulos, minister of agriculture.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, secretaries and members of the BNAU Permanent Board, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

#### CORRECTIONS TO STATE COUNCIL DIPLOMATIC CHANGES ANNOUNCEMENT

The following corrections to the item entitled "State Council Announces Diplomatic Changes," published in the 28 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page C 2 are supplied from RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 26 July:

On page C 2, first paragraph, line three, add last name Kostov after Stoyan Radoslavov; in same paragraph, last line, correct queried name to Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov.

In second paragraph, first line, add last name Dimov to Aleksandur Yankov.

## CONSULTATIVE ACCORD WITH SRV SIGNED IN BERLIN

OW261655 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 26--The minutes of the exchange of instruments of the ratification of the consultative agreement between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin yesterday, reports VNA correspondent in the GDR.

The signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Tu and Herbert Krolikowski, first vice minister of foreign affairs and state secretary of the GDR.

With this signing, the consultative agreement between the two countries signed on October 31, 1979, in Hanoi will take effect as from August 24, 1980.

The agreement aims to strengthen the friendship [and] develop the fraternal cooperation between the two countries in all fields, political, economic, scientific, cultural juridical, etc.

## NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS VISIT BY MEXICAN NAVY SECRETARY

AU281113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 80 p 2

["Mexican Navy Secretary Visited GDR State Border: Guest Was Seen Off With Military Honors"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [24 July] Mexican Navy Secretary Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, accompanied by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, visited the GDR state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. Col Manfred Hummel, deputy city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin, welcomed the guests and informed them of the reliable protection of the state border and the responsible service of the border soldiers. After the inspection Adm Chazaro Lara entered his signature in the guests book of the city commander. In his entry he conveyed solidarity greetings to the GDR people and underscored their efforts in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence.

On the same day the Mexican Navy Secretary embarked on his return trip. He was seen off with military honors at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport.

## YOUTH BRIGADE RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE

AU281117 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Jul 80 p 2

["FDJ Brigade Returns from Mozambique: Successful Employment in Rice Harvesting"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--The members of the Karl Marx FDJ friendship brigade returned on Friday [25 July] from successful employment in the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the welcoming at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport Jochen Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, expressed appreciation for the great achievements accomplished by the brigade in support of rice harvesting in the Chokwe agricultural complex in Limpopo Valley. The 14 young mechanization experts and agricultural machinery and tractors mechanics, mainly from Neubrandenburg Bezirk, were assigned the task of harvesting several thousand hectares of rice with friends from Mozambique.

## MUECKENBERGER ATTENDS DINNER HONORING GRENADIAN VICE PREMIER

ID282218 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle gave a dinner in Berlin tonight for the vice premier of Grenada, Bernard Coard, which was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

## REGIONS REPORT HARVEST IN 'FULL SWING'

DW281031 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1753 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Summary] The harvest of winter barley in the GDR was in full swing on 26 July. "In Cottbus, Potsdam, and Frankfurt/Oder Bezirke more than 50 percent of the barley has been harvested." While mowing operations have just started in Erfurt, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Gera and Suhl Bezirke "in keeping with natural conditions," in Neubrandenburg Bezirk, where the Bezirk's grain combine has set up 52 unloading points, 1,500 harvester-threshing machines were working in the fields on 26 July.

In Magdeburg Bezirk the area to be harvested amounts to 320,000 hectares. While the Gross Rosenberg LPG [Agricultural Producer Cooperative] is still harvesting winter barley, other LPG's in the Bezirk have already sown 4,000 hectares of catch crops. The peasants of Oehna LPG are working in two shifts and plan to sow 1,100 hectares of catch crops.

## BRIEFS

HEAVY RAINFALL--Heavy rainfall on Monday and early Tuesday morning amounting to about 85 liters per square meter caused the water level of rivers in the southern Bezirke to rise considerably. The water levels were 2.75 to 3.10 meters above normal. Karl-Marx-Stadt was especially hard hit, where roads and the centrally situated Fritz Heckert Square were flooded, causing considerable traffic upheavals. River banks were also flooded in some communities of Dresden Bezirk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

FLOOD SITUATION--In the Dresden city area the flood has inundated a number of streets and squares close to the river bank. The water level tonight has reached 5.80 meters, more than 4 meters above normal. Everything has been done to prevent damage. A number of endangered camping and parking places were evacuated. Navigation on the upper course of the Elbe River was suspended for safety reasons. During the next few days the water levels of the central and lower course of the river will rise considerably, too, so that areas between the dikes will be flooded. The flood water from the Mulde River is gradually draining off into the Elbe River. In the Mulde areas of the Leipzig and Halle Bezirke the situation has largely returned to normal. In the Dessau Kreis where the flood wave has currently reached its peak, a noticeable decrease in the water level can be expected only as of tomorrow. Here, too, flood protection installations are constantly being watched. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1758 GMT 24 Jul 80 DW]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--Wolfgang Seyfarth, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was received for a farewell visit by Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari. Both sides paid tribute to the good development of bilateral relations and advocated their all-round intensification. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

## FLOODING OF KOROS RIVERS VALLEY REPORTED

LD281526 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Summary] The National Water Authority has stated that the Kettos Koros River broke its dam in the vicinity of Hosszufok along a 10 meter stretch at 0730 this morning. It flooded the arable land of the local cooperative. Rescue work is in progress. So far the inhabitants of 35 homesteads have been moved, as well as over 1,000 head of cattle. The Merges emergency reservoir has been opened to lessen the extent of the flooding.

In the valley of the Koros Rivers a special alert is in force; this is higher than a third degree alert. About 700 army personnel and 2,000 civilians are engaged in flood-prevention in this area. Other parts of the country are not threatened by flooding.

## TRADE RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA DEEMED 'SUCCESSFUL'

AU281207 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Hungary-Romania Talks Concerning Domestic Trade"]

[Text] Following successful talks, the Hungarian delegation has returned home from a session of the Hungarian-Romanian work group on domestic trade in Bucharest. Karoly Molnar and Dumitru Petrescu, deputy ministers of domestic trade, reviewed the status of the exchange of assortments of goods offered in domestic trade and in border areas this year at the talks.

It was established at the session that Hungarian-Romanian relations with regard to domestic trade have been successfully developing on the whole for a long time. Also for this year, contracts valued at approximately 800 million forints have been concluded, and there are additional possibilities for increasing the turnover between domestic trade organs. It is indicated that, under our bilateral agreement, we will purchase Romanian consumer goods--including chandeliers, cosmetics and household chemical products, door and window frames and various canned goods--for almost 1 billion forints this year, in exchange for which we will deliver synthetic household goods, ready-to-wear and knitted goods, shoes, toys and camping equipment.

A work program for the elaboration of a 1981-85 cooperation agreement was adopted at the session.

## PAL LOSONCZI CHAIRS NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD281514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Summary] "Under the chairmanship of Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, the Opusztazer National Memorial Committee met in Szeged today." The committee is responsible for development of the Opusztazer Memorial Park. Laszlo G. Szabo, secretary of the committee, reported on the plans for a museum in the park. One of the main features of the park will be a monument to the liberation and land reform. The peasant-style buildings intended to depict the traditional ways of life of the area are under construction. "Chairman of the committee Pal Losonczi praised the results of the meeting."

## COMINTERN 1935 CONGRESS DOCUMENTS MESSAGE VALID TODAY

AU290735 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Gabor Kurti article: "United Front"]

[Excerpt] Browsing through the resolutions of the [1935] seventh [Comintern] congress and text of speeches makes it clear that the documents convey a message for the contemporary struggle of the world progressive forces. Although the world communist movement does not have a center that directs it, each party elaborates its strategy and tactics itself independently and responsibly today. The conclusions arising from collective wisdom, which are almost half century old, are distinguished by their topicality. It was not so long ago that the Portuguese, Spanish and Greek fascist dictatorships collapsed in Europe and it would be a mistake to underestimate the danger of neofascism on our continent. Also the Communist International's conclusions regarding preventing the danger of war and the conditions of consistent struggle waged for peace have a regrettable topicality. The Comintern proposed the creation of the broadest peace front, the assembly of all antiwar forces. "We are not defending peace because we are tepid Tolstoi-ites, but because we are striving to ensure prerequisites for a victory of the revolution," said Togliatti in his speech. We have no other program today, either. At the most, we have, in the nuclear age, the additional argument that, to survive and, consequently, to progress, mankind cannot have an alternative to peace.

Today, the people's front policy is reality in the countries of existing socialism. The realization is gaining ground more and more among leftist circles of the advanced capitalists countries that it is possible precisely through uniting the broadest popular forces--which can include the small and medium bourgeoisie as well--to develop independent national economies and limit the power of multinational enterprises. In the developing countries, in the former colonies, where, through the Communist International's guidance, the slogan of a united anti-imperialist front was issued at the time, the struggle is waged against neocolonialist endeavors today. There is no doubt that the almost half a century old concept of a popular front is topical in the "third world" today also.

As for the communist parties' activity and interrelations between national and international tasks, what Dimitrov said in 1935 is not devoid of a lesson in 1980 either: "In every country proletarian internationalism must, so to speak, adapt itself so as to strike deep roots in the native soil. The national forms of individual countries' proletarian class struggle and workers movement are not incompatible with proletarian internationalism. On the contrary, precisely under such forms is it possible successfully to defend the international interests of the proletariat as well."

## BRIEFS

HAILSTORM DAMAGE--On 21 July, an unusually violent hailstorm caused considerable damage in several countries. In Csongrad County, 11,000 hectares of wheat and rye, 10,000 hectares of corn, seasoning paprika and sugar beet, over 1,000 hectares of grapes and fruit and 1,000 hectares of hemp were affected to a greater or lesser extent. Hail struck an approximately 50-kilometer-long belt in Vas County. Some 1,500 damaged buildings and dwellings have been reported in the area. Crops have also been seriously damaged. According to first reports, an arable land area of approximately 50,000 hectares was damaged by the storm and hail in Szabolcs-Szatmar County. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

II. 29 Jul 80

P O L A N D

G 1

SFRY'S VRHOVEC ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD281322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Poland today on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Meetings and talks will concern the further expansion of the successful cooperation between both states and current international issues.

Talks Begin

LD281614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw--The Yugoslav-Polish talks conducted by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and his Polish host Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, began this afternoon in the building of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Muhidin Begic and advisers to the federal secretary Ronald Strelec, Murat Agovic, Milutin Civic and Rade Antonijevic are taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side, and on the Polish side Marian Dmichowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Polish Ambassador to Yugoslavia Wiktor Kinecki, and other associates of the Polish minister.

The Yugoslav-Polish talks, during which the emphasis is expected to be placed on Yugoslav-Polish cooperation and on an exchange of views of the two countries in the current world situation, will be continued tomorrow.

The program of Vrhovec's 3-day visit to Poland envisages that Josip Vrhovec will leave for Gdansk tomorrow where he will be briefed on the development of this port on the Baltic.

PAP on Talks

LD290450 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Today, Josip Vrhovec, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, came on an official and friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister. Like previous Polish-Yugoslav meetings, the present visit testifies to the all-round and favourable development of the friendly cooperation between both countries. The visit will doubtless contribute to further up-grading and expansion of cooperation in the interests of the peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia, peace and security.

At the Warsaw Okęcie Airport, Josip Vrhovec was greeted by Emil Wojtaszek. Later, the Yugoslav guest laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In the afternoon, the Polish-Yugoslav plenary talks, conducted by Emil Wojtaszek and Josip Vrhovec, began. They were preceded by a meeting between both ministers.

During the plenary talks, both ministers reviewed key problems of the current, complicated international situation. They discussed both countries' activity aimed to halt the arms race, consolidate detente and strengthen peace. In this context, much attention was paid to the role Poland and Yugoslavia play in developing international cooperation, especially in Europe.

The ministers also analyzed preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and discussed questions connected with convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The two also discussed other international issues.

Bilateral relations will be reviewed during the plenary talks scheduled for tomorrow.

Minister V. hovec was also received by Premier Edward Babiuch today to discuss the current state of and prospects for the successfully developing cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia alongside key international issues. The talk was attended by Poland's Foreign Vice Minister Marian Dmochowski. Present were also ambassadors of both countries: Viktor Kinecki of Poland and Muhidin Begic of Yugoslavia.

Minister Wojtaszek gave dinner in honour of the Yugoslav guest tonight at which both ministers made speeches.

#### Discussion of Madrid Meeting

LD282146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 July, (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek and their associates today carried out a detailed exchange of views on the present world situation, on focal points of crises and, in this connection, on the situation in Europe.

During the Yugoslav-Polish talks, which began this afternoon, the two delegations agreed on the need to make efforts to overcome the present situation in the world and to surmount the focal points of crises by political means. In this context they stressed the importance of and the need to continue the process of detente, and to respect the right of all the peoples to independent development and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. The two sides also agreed on the need to take measures to halt the armament race and to bring about disarmament, especially in Europe, on whose territory the largest military forces anywhere have been concentrated.

Both sides expressed the desire to carry out sound preparations for the Madrid meeting which--it was noted--should take place in a constructive spirit. In this context it was stressed that a favorable outcome of the Madrid meeting would have an impact on the situation in Europe and throughout the world. The Yugoslav and the Polish sides expressed their conviction that all the issues should be discussed in a balanced way at the Madrid meeting and that this meeting should not be conducted in an atmosphere of confrontation. Both sides expressed their readiness to contribute to this kind of development and to the success of the Madrid meeting.

On the issues of European security and on the forthcoming Madrid meeting identity or very great proximity of views of the two countries was expressed. The two sides also voiced their hopes that the Madrid meeting will end successfully.

The Yugoslav-Polish talks, which will be resumed tomorrow, took place in a friendly atmosphere which characterizes the relations between Yugoslavia and Poland.

## Babiuch-Vrhovec Talks

LD282122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw--Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, tonight received Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and had a long and cordial conversation with him.

Premier Babiuch expressed his pleasure with Vrhovec's visit to Poland and his conviction that it would be of great importance for the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Edward Babiuch said that Yugoslav-Polish relations were based on lasting foundations inspired by Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Babiuch added, considers relations with Yugoslavia to be very close and President Tito's death was received by the Polish leadership and people with profound grief.

Babiuch then said that the differences in positions between Yugoslavia, which was the leader of the nonaligned movement, and Poland, which was a member of the Warsaw Pact, never represented an obstacle to friendly relations between the two countries. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1944 GMT on 28 July issued a service message correcting this sentence to read...Yugoslavia, which was a prominent member of the non-aligned movement...changing "leader" to "prominent member."] The bitter experience of World War II, the grave consequences of which were felt by Poland and Yugoslavia alike, taught both countries and their peoples constantly to fight for peace in the world, Babiuch said.

The Polish premier expressed his country's interest in consolidating and promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia, which, in his view, should particularly come to the fore during the next 5-year period.

Edward Babiuch conveyed greetings from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the Yugoslav leadership. Josip Vrhovec passed on to Babiuch greetings from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the Yugoslav leadership to the Polish leadership.

## WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH PATHFINDERS 25 JULY

LD260737 Warsaw PAP in English 0203 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 July (PAP)--Ventures promoting the up-bringing of the younger generation in the spirit of peace and friendship among nations are the core of the 1980 international summer action carried out by the Polish Pathfinders' Union.

The Pathfinders' biggest venture was the 29th international camp of peace and friendship in Chorzow, southern Poland. Some 36 delegations of Pioneers and other progressive youth and children's organizations from 28 countries took part in the camp held under the motto "For Happy Childhood in a Peaceful World."

Today, the campers took part in a meeting held at the office of the Council of Ministers here. Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Poland's foreign minister, arrived at the meeting hosted by Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice-premier and alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. Present were also members of the government, heads of the PUWP CC Departments, members of the leadership of the Polish youth movement and Warsaw's municipal authorities.

## OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE SHORTCOMINGS

LD271727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Here in the studio is our next guest, Stanislaw Dlugosz, first deputy minister of foreign trade and the maritime economy, talking to Anna Andrzejewska:

[Question] Minister, our foreign trade did well in the first half of this year.

[Answer] The results for the first half of the year are successful although several things occurred which prevent us from being fully satisfied. What is positive about the results of the first half of the year? First and foremost, the achievement of a balance in our turnover. Second, favorable price changes secured by our foreign trade apparatus. Minister Karski spoke about this at the conference which took place [words indistinct] of First Secretary Edward Gierek at the Central Committee. Another positive element is that if we could get more goods for export there would be no serious problems with selling them. Finally, perhaps the most positive element--and in a sense a synthesis of the first half of the year--is the realization of a considerable credit balance in our relations with the capitalist states.

But [words indistinct] reserves are smaller. In other words, we were not able to guarantee--neither in our relations with the socialist nor with the capitalist states--the full implementation of the import plan in the first half of this year. But it must be said that our efforts to introduce a definite import structure during the first half of the year were probably crowned with some success. I am thinking here about the maintenance of a considerably lower growth rate, and even a minus growth rate, for the import of machinery and installations, and the maintenance, in principle, of such imports at a level proportional to the import of consumer goods, fodder, grain and, in other words, all goods necessary to maintain unbroken production processes.

We have another problem, which is that the rate at which imported machinery is introduced into production is far too slow. And I think this is the main problem with regard to the import of machinery (?from both) the first and the second payment areas.

[Question] This problem of a slow introduction of new investment purchases into production is not a new one, is it?

[Answer] No, it isn't a new problem, but it may now have become a fairly difficult one, in the first place because of management effectiveness and second because of considerably increased demands. This is if we are talking about the entire economic machine, that it [words indistinct] as efficiently as possible in the most complex (?external) conditions.

[Question] This is obviously a little negative, and I would very much like our conversation (?to be) immensely optimistic. We have to admit disinterestedly that, after a breathing space which we have achieved in foreign trade, we are entering the second half of the year with some hope. We have changes to make up for all those shortcomings and minuses.

[Answer] Yes, the introduction of essential amendments to such things as the foreign trade plans that were introduced as a result of the resolution passed by our Sejm on 23 June has set us two tasks. With regard to foreign trade with the second payments area, that is, with the capitalist countries, in order to maintain an expansion of the credit balance with this area, we have accepted the task of generating a very high growth rate for exports for the whole year.

In other words, after the amendment we must achieve, in relation to the level of exports in 1979, an increase of more than 25 percent, of which more or less one-half are to be quantitative results. And so of an additional amount of goods, one-half is to be saved by foreign trade enterprises by way of an active prices policy. But some....

[Question] Excuse me, Minister. Perhaps that 25 percent is a bit incomprehensible to our listeners. It simply represents more than 22 billion worth of exports monthly, which is one-eighth of the national product--an enormous amount.

[Answer] The tension lies elsewhere, namely in the regularity of fulfilling export tasks. This is because, in the first half of the year, there was a lack of regularity in supplies. For example, in June we had almost 40 percent of the exports of the second quarter, which is not very favorable, but it was also very encouraging in that it shows what possibilities we really have. The tasks for the second half of the year are about 53 percent of the amended export plan. And here, too, we will, in this half-year, have to achieve an increase of more than 13 percent over what we achieved in the first half of the year, and an increase of more than 21 percent over what we achieved in the second half of 1979, which was not only not a normal but a very dynamic half-year where our exports were concerned. The basic element--because the possibilities are there, the possibilities for (?exploiting) new technical equipment, as the first half of the year has shown, also exist--the basic condition for a successful implementation of the export plan in the second half of the year is the regularity of export deliveries.

[Question] In your opinion, will that regularity permit us, realistically, as you put it, to see the plan being fulfilled by the end of the year?

[Answer] We can be responsible for the sales process, and our colleagues in industry --the producers of goods for export--do not want to be responsible for putting at our disposal the proper quality of goods within the deadlines that are required. That means to the most regular deadlines....

[Questions] (?Minister, it sometimes doesn't seem) that there is one Poland, with industry, trade and many other fields of life all pulling together.

[Answer] I think that the effort undoubtedly being made by industry and the entire national economy, and the results achieved in 1979 [words indistinct] and in the first half of 1980, allow us, looking at it realistically, to assume that the export tasks should be achieved. There may however be some problems on the import side. There have been real problems this year with getting the essential financial facilities so vital to maintaining the level assumed in the plan.

[Question] We are talking about credits.

[Answer] Just so. What is in question are the conditions for obtaining credits, both the cost of credits and the period of negotiations, which have become very lengthy over the past few months. What lies behind the difficulties involved in getting loans? The fundamental problem is a very disordered system of production costs. For example, over the past half-year we were dealing with rates which even reached 20 percent annually--20 percent, and so on almost [words indistinct] level. Every worsening in the climate of East-West economic cooperation--and primarily the state of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States--increases, if I may put it this way, the caution of our financial partners and the arranging of credit facilities.

[Question] Minister, the last question. About grain and fodder: We have bought a great deal of these this year, to the tune of \$1 billion in the first half of the year alone. We have credits for further purchases which surely await us....

[Answer] Purchases included in the plan for this year, with regard to fodder and grain, have full financial coverage.

#### BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN WARSAW--A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by Harley O. Staggers, has visited Warsaw [no dates given]. The delegation had a meeting in the Sejm with J. Waszczuk, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, and with representatives of a number of Sejm committees. Members of the delegation showed interest in the problems of energy, foreign trade and health care and had talks in the Ministries of Power Industry and Atomic Energy; of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; and of Health and Social Welfare. They also toured the Miedzylesie child health center. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

POLITICAL TALKS WITH SWITZERLAND--Vice Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski, who visited Bern at the invitation of the Swiss Foreign Ministry, had talks with Albert Weitinuer, head of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, on preparations for the Madrid conference of CSCE signatories against the background of the international situation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH BELGIUM--Belgian Foreign Trade Minister R. Urbain, who paid a visit to Poland, discussed the state and prospects of Polish-Belgian economic relations with R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. The sides stressed the role of fiscal facilities in promoting the export of Belgian goods to Poland and expect that Poland will receive credits for purchases of nonferrous metals in Belgium. "They agreed to take the necessary measures to preserve until 1986 the validity of the long-term accord on development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, which was signed on 12 November 1973. They initialled the text of a new 5-year accord on economic cooperation. The Cie Impexmetal and the Societe General des Minerals signed an accord on increased supplies of Polish copper to Belgium in 1981-84. The accord provides for the delivery of 42,000 tons of copper within that time." [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

POLITICAL TALKS WITH SPAIN--Jozef Czyrek, first vice foreign minister, had talks with Spanish Deputy Foreign Minister J.J. Puig on Polish-Spanish relations and on current international issues, paying special attention to European detente and security and to preparations for the Madrid meeting. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR--PAP--Ioannis Retalis, newly nominated ambassador of the Republic of Greece to Poland, arrived in Warsaw on 7 July. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

PREMIER RECALLS, APPOINTS OFFICIALS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Jerzy Huk from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry and Jozef Kulesza from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection and thanked them for their services. He appointed Czeslaw Banach under secretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Training. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

## COMMENT ON COMANECI GOLD MEDAL DISPUTE

## SCINTEIA Jury Criticism

AU281330 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 80 p 5

[Gheorghe Mitroi dispatch from Moscow: "Nadia Is Still the Best"]

[Text] After an excellent sports performance that kept scores of millions of people at home and abroad spellbound in front of their television sets, our wonderful athlete recovered an enormous number of points which were decimated in past days. However, ... by flagrantly violating sports ethics and the Olympic spirit the jury defrauded her of the gold medal in front of all spectators. It is an act that spoils the Olympic spirit.

Late last night, at the end of the gymnastics competition, when Ellen Berger ... kissed Nadia on the winners' platform, I wondered if there existed any gesture that would console the hurt soul of this young athlete, a gesture that could wipe out the stains thrown with such defiance on the clean Olympic spirit. No, there are no such gestures. The lips that uttered an unfair verdict were not able to kiss away those stains. The hand that had taken away her gold medal and was now shaking the hand of the athlete entitled to it, could not wipe those stains away either.

Scores of millions of people at home and abroad had been watching the sensational sports performance for hours and hours, in which the great amateur and hero was our athlete Nadia Comaneci. In a competition with highly qualified athletes in which Nadia succeeded in what some people could not believe: in recovering the points which were so decimated in past days by the jury and to proceed from fourth place to first which would entitle her to win the gold medal.

They were moments of great tension and of great sports beauty. Handicapped again by the jury's points that put her at a disadvantage in the vault, Nadia had enough moral resources to "take revenge" on the apparatus that had been so unfriendly to her a day before and to relentlessly make them grant her the highest mark on the uneven bars: 10! Her competition partners rose or declined in their classification, according to their merits, and the cases are not few when it is a result of the jury's "merit." Nadia rose on the basis of her own merits. We do not want to underrate or to diminish by any means the talent, tenacity and the fervent desire of the other athletes to win in this formidable competition. They have their own merits and deserve to be congratulated for their beautiful performances. However, Nadia was the best and only interests flagrantly and brutally at variance with the Olympic spirit and with fairplay led to the fact that at the end of the competition, when Nadia was going through the most difficult exercise, the beam, when she actually needed only a tenth of a point to be in front and win the gold medal and the title of Olympic champion, that woman with her kisses, with the embraces, she and others of her colleagues--with cynicism and without any compunction, forgetting that only a few days before they had taken the Olympic oath--deprived Nadia of the pleasure for which she had worked, worked honestly with the clean soul and thought of a teenager and with the firmness and temperance for which hundreds of million of young people throughout the world like her. They stole her gold medal.

... However, let us go back to the beginning.

Before entering the competition hall, we experienced an easily understandable pleasure and pride in seeing at the press center three widely distributed publications carrying in their pages of the previous day enchanting pictures and words about "our Nadia."

The specialized newspaper SOWJETSKI SPORT, describing Nadia's formidable exercise of 10 points on the first day of the competition, wrote that "Nadia has such secure movements on the beam that she seems to stick to it and bewitch it." On the other hand, the French daily L'EQUIPE carried on its front page--very obvious, in the space that specializes in editorials--a three-column picture of our great athlete on the beam in her "square support" (sprijin in echer)--a picture taken during the same exercise on the beam, in which she was successful Monday during the mandatory exercises. On top of the picture a little inscription read: "Comaneci, Mieux Que Comaneci!" (Comaneci Better Than Comaneci), thus stressing that here in Moscow the fairy of Montreal was better during the mandatory exercises than in Montreal and that Nadia, in fact, is exceeding herself. Another publication we want to refer to is the daily DEUTSCHES SPORTECHO from the GDR, which on its fifth page carried three portraits accompanied by pictures of some sports stars who are shining on the horizon of the Olympics '80. The first portrait was that of Nadia Comaneci as she looks now at 18--a beautiful young woman.

The competition has begun....

And then followed that moment of greatest tension, when all candidates for first place had ended their performance and the final result depended exclusively on Nadia's exercise on the beam. To again win the title of Olympic champion, as she excellently won it in Montreal, the best gymnast in the world had to score at least 9.95 points. You can imagine what was going on in the soul of this girl who knew that there was no alternative but perfection.

It was 22.27. We in the stands were short of breath, while she alone, by herself, calmly got on the beam and began to move freely (at least that is what she looked like) along the 10-centimeter wide beam. Nadia finished her exercise without any mistake and landed directly in...Bela Karloy's embrace, who kissed her warmly, maybe as he had never done before, for her very successful performance. The whole group of Romanians in the hall applauded enthusiastically out of the absolutely firm conviction that Nadia had succeeded, she had won the title.

However, minutes passed. The jury did not agree on the mark; ill portents were in the air. The head of the female technical commission of the International Gymnastics Federation--Ellen Berger, of the GDR--left the stand and went to the jury for the beam. Bela went to the jury desk three times for long discussions there. Nadia is waiting. The result has not been announced yet, nevertheless gymnast Davidova appears in her warmup suit and greets the audience. Why? Nadia's points are still being discussed and was it not to be decided by the jury? Maris Siminionescu, the head of the jury group for the beam, who did not agree with the flagrantly erroneous decision of the jury, also goes to the jury desk. However, she also comes back agitated and cross. She refuses to make known the points on the lit electronic screen in the hall. There is "no problem", so what if the head of the jury does not agree with making known an incorrect result? What the head of the jury refuses to do is done by the competition director--Kolog Nomus from the USSR. He goes and presses the button and stupefied we read on the screen Nadia's mark: 9.85.

On the beam: The apparatus about which--as we stressed at the beginning--a specialized newspaper of great authority SOWJETSKI SPORT wrote that Nadia when working on the beam "seems to stick to it and bewitch it."

That is how the history of an Olympic title has been written, taken away--or rather snatched--arbitrarily from Nadia's hands.

## Olympics Correspondent Protest

AU281217 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Jul 80 p 5

[Ion Bocioaca correspondence from Moscow: "Well Done Stefan Rusu, Well Done Nadia Comaneci: Our Brilliant Gymnast Deprived by an Incorrect Decision in Contradiction to the Olympic Spirit"]

[Excerpt] Unfortunately, our gymnasts were again flagrantly wronged at last night's contests which decided the absolute Olympic woman champion. In point of fact, even at the compulsory exercises in the teams and then at the free exercises, some of the judges gave fewer points to certain of our gymnasts, a fact verified by some of the specialists present. Last night, Nadia Comaneci, the triple Olympic champion of Montreal was the victim of a crass injustice. The decision clearly distorted the final results and the distribution of the medals. When Nadia came to the last test, the beam, the points situation was such that our gymnast needed a 9.95 grade to become Olympic champion again. Her exercise was very good and deserved a 9.95. However, 40 minutes elapsed between the end of Nadia's exercise and the announcement of the points. Some of the referees had given her 9.95, others, however, disagreed. Those who disagreed were specially among the jury members, with whom the decision rested. Normally, the head of the beam referees should have pressed the buttons to post Nadia's points. But she did not. She was pushed aside and the operation was performed, to the surprise of all those present, by the director of the competition. He explained his move with the claim that he had been instructed to do so by the appeals jury. The electronic panel flashed 9.85. A mark clearly below the perfection of Nadia's exercise.

This is about [cam asa] what happened. This is how our competitor to the title of Olympic champion was deprived of her dues and awarded merely the silver medal, which Nadia received in a spirit of sportsmanship and with dignity, but also with a heavy heart for the great injustice done to her in front of thousands of spectators and millions of television spectators. Nadia remains for us the same exceptional gymnast, the same great athlete who possessed the necessary strength to compete at a high level despite the un-Olympic spirit of the arbitration.

## Further Comment

AU281346 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Ion Bocioaca Article: "Nadia's Example"]

[Excerpt] It is not our intention to blame the jury exclusively nor is it the case, but neither can we forget that throughout the competition--beginning with the mandatory exercises and continuing with the free-style exercises and then, in the evening, awarding the title of absolute champion--our athletes were given points below their performance innumerable times. We have written and so have other newspapers abroad, that it is obvious that Nadia Comaneci would fully have deserved the title of absolute Olympic champion of which she had been defrauded under circumstances about which you know. Last night, too, the judging was arbitrary. The marks for certain apparatuses repeatedly disfavored our gymnasts. At the uneven bars, for instance, Maxi Gnauck was given too high a mark compared with the difficulty of the exercise performed and which even ended in a faulty landing. On the other hand Emilia Eberle with a perfect exercise was given 9.90 points, thus depriving her of the gold medal. Further: on the beam, Nadia Comaneci received only 9.85 points, too low a mark considering the value of the exercise performed, a mark that could have endangered her title of Olympic champion. She won it eventually.  
[paragraph continues]

However, the jury's error remains an error. Finally we were again witness to how our athlete was put at a disadvantage. Nadia performed an impeccable floor exercise and was applauded by the entire hall. However, again she was wronged when she was given only 9.90 points. The mark was announced after a long wait as has happened, unfortunately, on other occasions with our athletes. Nelly Kim, who followed on the floor after Nadia's exercise, had a faulty finish when she simply propped herself with her hands on the floor. Because of this mistake, she should have been given fewer points, but, surprise, she was given 9.95 points. Bela Karoly protested, asking for a higher mark for Nadia Comaneci. And, finally, after so much injustice and disregard of the appeals put forward by the leadership of our gymnastics team, the appeals jury, confronted with a situation that left no doubts, increased the mark of our representative so that Nadia Comaneci and Nelly Kim stood next to each other on the winners' platform.

Under such circumstances, our athletes succeeded, nevertheless, in winning seven medals for which we want to congratulate them and the Karoly couple from the bottom of our hearts.

#### More on Decision

AU281607 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Gheorghe Mitroi report from Moscow: "Excellent Romanian Gymnastics Performance: Nadia Comaneci Triumphant Yesterday With Two Olympic Titles. Emilia Eberle--Second Place at Uneven Bars; Melita Ruehn--Bronze Medals for Uneven Bars and Vault. The International Gymnastics Forum Expected to Provide Just Arbitration for All the Contests"]

[Excerpts] The ranking of the competitors was in a way influenced by the indulgence with which the referees gave 9.90 points to winner Maxi Gnauck from the GDR, although she had an unmistakably wrong landing. A similar mark would have brought our Emilia a gold medal, but...

One medal for the beam. Not just any medal, but the gold one. On the "bridge of sighs" Gnauck slips badly, but gets 9.85 (as much as Nadia got the previous evening for the disputed exercise!)

One medal for floor exercises. And also gold. After discussions, but gold. Why the discussions? Because initially, Nadia had been given only 9.90 points for an almost faultless performance. Emilia then received 9.85, and Gnauck and Shaposhnikova 9.90. The last competitor, Nelly Kim, received 9.95 and thus took the first place. We were waiting for the award ceremony when the appeal panel announced that, following the acceptance of an appeal by our delegation, Nadia Comaneci was also awarded 9.95 instead of 9.90. This was an expected and welcome act of justice. Thus, at the last award ceremony, Nadia Comaneci and Nelly Kim climbed together to the highest step of the winners' platform and embraced as two old friends--two admirable athletes who reaped brilliant rewards for a 5-year long uninterrupted presence among the elite of international gymnastics.

...And with this evocative scene, the gymnastics contests of the 22d Summer Olympics Games came to an end. For our athletes it had been a difficult, a very difficult competition from beginning to end, due to both the great capabilities of their main rivals (the USSR and GDR athletes) and to the contest conditions, which, as a result of grave arbitration errors, had been repeatedly adverse for Romania's representatives. Even if in the end the referees "patched it up," so to speak, we must emphasize that it would have been better if from the beginning the gymnastics events had been conducted in a pure spirit of sportsmanship and objectivity, truly Olympic.

II. 29 Jul 80

H 5

ROMANIA

The International Gymnastics Federation is now expected to lucidly draw the due lessons from certain episodes which, as we stressed in previous reports, cast a certain shadow on a beautiful and exciting sports event. It is to be hoped that all competitions and all gymnastics events will be accompanied by a spirit of justice, as one of the essential factors designed to promote this wonderful sport, especially since it is becoming increasingly attractive and popular in many countries. Sports in general, and women's gymnastics in this case, must not be dominated by any ambitions except for the beautiful sports ambition, i.e. the pure Olympic spirit which dictates that the best should win, thus making sports and friendship among athletes win.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVED BY HUA GUOFENG

AU281908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--On Monday, July 28, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, who is paying a visit to the People's Republic of China at head of a delegation.

Warm comradely greetings were conveyed on the occasion to Hua Guofeng from Nicolae Ceausescu.

Hua Guofeng thanked for the message of friendship and requested in his turn that cordial greetings be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu on his own behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the Chinese party and state leadership.

During the interview, the two sides highlighted the actions taken for the translation into fact of the understanding conventioned at top level, new possibilities of further developing the Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food industry for mutual benefit being identified. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

The delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry saw round farm units, factories of the food industry, farm research institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and had talks with the executives of the Ministries of Light Industry, Agriculture and State Farms and Land Amelioration. On the occasion, a series of concrete actions of cooperation in the respective fields were agreed upon in the context of the achievement of the understandings occasioned by the Romanian-Chinese summit talks.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL KODJO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 28 JULY

AU281912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, arrived in Bucharest on July 28 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Andrei Meeting

AU281914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 28, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity.

The OAU secretary-general pointed to the active support granted by Romania, by the Romanian people to the African peoples' struggle for national liberation, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, for a self-reliant economic and social development. The remarkable role of the Romanian head of state's meetings and talks with leaders of states and national liberation movements in Africa was highlighted in that context.

Stressed were also the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the countries in that part of the world, the resolve of the Romanian people and of the African peoples to further strengthen their cooperation on an international plane in the interest of the policy of peace, security, detente and national independence, for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new economic order in the world.

REPORTAGE ON EEC GASTON THORN 28 JULY VISIT

Ceausescu Meeting

AU281408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Gaston Thorn, acting president of the EEC Council, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade of Luxembourg, who came to our country at the head of an EEC delegation to sign agreements negotiated between Romania and the EEC.

The reception was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, as well as Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Council in charge of foreign relations; Jean (Dovelinger), Luxembourg ambassador to EEC and acting president of the Committee of Permanent Representatives; Sir Roy (Derman), EEC general director for foreign relations, and Netherlands ambassador to Bucharest Louis Jean Marie Bauwens.

The acting president of the EEC Council expressed gratitude for the interview granted him, and for this opportunity to exchange views with the Romanian president on mankind's important problems. Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the signing of cooperation agreements between Romania and the EEC and the conviction that they will promote development and diversification in the cooperation between our country and the EEC and its members and will contribute to expanding commercial exchanges for our mutual benefit and that of the general cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides stressed the importance of the establishment of a joint Romanian-EEC commission, designed to finalize cooperation ventures between Romania and the EEC.

The two sides also discussed current international political issues. They expressed the view that the international situation is still rather tense as a result of tendencies to redivide and consolidate zones of influence and as a result of the economic, energy and oil crises, and stressed that further resolute steps must urgently be taken to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace, cooperation and respect for national independence. They highlighted the importance of specific and efficient measures to eliminate underdevelopment and bridge economic gaps among states in the interests of all countries, including the developed ones, and of basing economic and political relations among states on new, democratic principles of full equality.

Thus, the sides emphasized the importance of thorough preparations for the UN General Assembly special meeting this year devoted to the new world economic order. They also emphasized the special importance of achieving security and developing cooperation in Europe and stated that the agreements concluded between Romania and the EEC serve the cause of broad and unhampered cooperation among all European states. They stressed that the Madrid meeting this year must be well prepared so that it can give fresh impetus to implementing the commitments included in the Helsinki Final Document as a unitary whole, thus contributing to expanding cooperation among the European states and facilitating specific and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament and for cutting back military expenditures.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

#### Andrei Meeting

AU282000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 28, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Gaston Thorn, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and external trade of Luxembourg, who is paying an official visit to Romania in his capacity as acting president of the Council of the European Economic Community. On the occasion, the two ministers examined possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Luxembourg exchanges and cooperation on multiple planes, as well as the two countries' contribution to the settlement of the major issues of the international situation.

#### Officials Comments

AU290705 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Two agreements between Romania and the EEC were signed this morning in Bucharest by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation for the Romanian Government, and for the EEC by Gaston Thorn and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Council in Charge of Foreign Relations.

In his speech on the occasion, Comrade Cornel Burtica mentioned that the signing of these two agreements creates favorable conditions to expand and diversify economic relations between Romania and the EEC and makes a specific contribution to establishing in Europe relations of equal cooperation, free of artificial obstacles and discrimination, a contribution to bolstering friendship and trust among the European countries, to the general cause of international cooperation--an important factor for economic development and for international peace.

The speaker stressed that Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consistently endeavor to develop friendship and cooperation with the socialist, developing and nonaligned countries and with all states regardless of their social system, with a view to establishing a new world economic order, and that our country supports negotiations between CEMA and the EEC, in view of the need to establish relations between these two important European organizations and of the contribution they can make to solving problems of interest to their member states.

In their turn, Gaston Thorn and Wilhelm Haferkamp stated that the agreements concluded are not only of economic importance, but also of political significance. They demonstrate the possibility of establishing normal relations between states and groups of states with different social systems and confer greater scope on cooperation between Romania and the EEC countries. The speakers emphasized the international relations established between Romania and the EEC, relations based on the principles of cooperation, mutual interest, independence and equality among states, principles which constitute the sole guarantee for detente and peace. The two agreements constitute a specific contribution to achieving the targets of the Helsinki Final Document, a proof of the desire to maintain relations of good neighborliness.

#### Departure Statement

AU282003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--At the conclusion of their visit to Romania, the delegation of the European Economic Community met Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents during a press conference.

Expressing his satisfaction at having been received by Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, at the talks he had with the Romanian head of state, Gaston Thorn pointed out that during the interview the stage had been examined of the relations between Romania and the European Economic Community, as well as the possibilities of further expanding them, and a series of aspects of the current international situation, such as the preparation of the Madrid meeting, the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, the need for a political settlement in this respect, the relations among industrialized states and developing countries and the building of a new world economic order.

Referring to the two agreements signed in Bucharest, Gaston Thorn and Wilhelm Haferkamp pointed out that they were a natural result of the collaboration established between Romania and the European Economic Community, the EEC, as well as with the countries members of that body, taking account, among other things, of the dynamism of the Romanian economy at present and in the future five-year plan period. It was considered that such a cooperation served both the interests of the two sides and broader objectives, such as the resotation of the political climate in Europe and in the world, the building of cooperation and security on the European continent.

At the same time, the EEC representatives referred to the importance the dialogue among industrialized states and developing countries has, mentioning that an important stage of that dialogue would be the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new world economic order. In this string of ideas, the guests highlighted the need for a rapid settlement of the issues generated by the world energy crisis and considered that that question was of concern to all countries, no matter their social system, whether they are industrialized states or developing countries, and presupposed a broad and active international cooperation.

In conclusion, Gaston Thorn pointed to the good relations between Romania and Luxembourg, highlighting the importance of the summit meetings and understandings which allowed for the development of bilateral relations in various fields, relations grounded on trust and mutual advantage.

## Delegation Departure

AU282005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the European Economic Community led by Gaston Thorn, acting president of the Council of the European Economic Community, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and external trade of Luxembourg, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC Commission in Charge of Foreign Relations, left Bucharest on July 28 in the afternoon.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, by other officials.

During the EEC delegation's stay in Romania, Louis Jean Marie Bauwens, ambassador of the Netherlands in Bucharest, gave a lunch.

## MARINESCU ADDRESSES UNGA SESSION ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

AU241325 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] United Nations, 25 Jul (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the debates of emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue, the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, set forth the conception underlying Romania's stand according to which the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue in concordance with its inprescriptible national rights is the cardinal element of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such a global settlement presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war. The guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, by setting up its own national state included, the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Referring to the relations of friendship and militant solidarity established between Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, the Romanian chief delegate expressed his country's wish and resolve to further grant full political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to the building of an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The ambassador reasserted Romania's viewpoint according to which the serious danger the situation in the Middle East poses to peace and security in the region and in the world calls for a more active role of the UN in finding viable solutions to the conflict. The Romanian representative said that Romania declared for the convening of an international conference under the UN aegis that should be attended by all the parties concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USSR and the USA as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, just as by other states that can make a positive contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

## DELEGATE GROZA ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

AU251338 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1138 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 25 Jul (AGERPRES)--In the first commission of the World Conference of the United Decade for Women, Maria Groza, vice-chairman of the National Women's Council, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania, took the floor in relation to the Palestinian women's condition.

In the opinion of the Romanian delegation--the speaker said--any analysis of the Palestinian women's condition must be made in relation to the Palestinian issue as a whole and, certainly, to the Middle East situation. Reiterating Romania's stand on these questions, the speaker pointed out that account should be also taken of the socioeconomic conditions of the Palestinian women's existence, as a component element of that people. An overall settlement of that situation would enable all Palestinians' integration into a society which could develop freely on all planes, according to its aspirations.

Romania has firmly declared for the attainment of the Palestinian people's fundamental objectives, being among the first countries which has acknowledged the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of that people. The repeated meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, made a particularly important contribution to the development of bilateral relations, to the examination of the ways to a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian issue included.

The Romanian State--the speaker also said--has granted many-sided--moral, political, diplomatic--support to the Palestinian people, under all circumstances. This stand on principle is an expression of the feelings of warm empathy, of full solidarity of the Romanian people, of the women of Romania with the Palestinian people's righteous cause.

#### AGRICULTURAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODING REPORTED

AU251810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jul (AGERPRES)--The heavy rains, strong winds and hail that affected some Romanian countries at the beginning of the week continued on July 24. Large cultivated areas were flooded, the agricultural sector being seriously damaged. Damage was also caused to industrial units and individual homesteads. Road and railway transportation and communication failures were registered.

A local party and state bodies reported, in Satu Mare County almost 116,000 hectares in the most fertile zone of the county were under water. There were places where the water was 60cm deep destroying wheat, barley, sugar beet, hemp, flax, tobacco, sunflower, maize, potato and vegetable crops. The damage is estimated at some 300 million lei accounting for 40 percent of the value of the vegetable production stipulated to be obtained this year by the producer cooperative farms of the county. The natural disasters negatively affected zootechny, the civic centres in some villages. Numerous dwellings were damaged or collapsed. The citizens in the affected areas took energetic measures to remove the consequences of the floods. The afflicted families were given shelter and measures were taken for protecting the animals and the assets of the citizens and of farm units. In another county in north-west Romania--Bihor--37,109 hectares of wheat, maize, sunflower, sugar beet and vegetable crops and 15,640 hectares of pastures and hay fields were flooded. Following the measures taken two of the mining enterprises affected by the floods, as well as several wood-working units were put back into operation.

Some 11,000 hectares are under water in Arad County and 7,240 in Salaj County.

In Bacau County heavy rains, hail and strong winds caused big damage to productive units, open lines and communication ways, flooding large cultivated areas. The industrial units of the Borzesti petrochemical development were most affected due to the fall of some open lines. The synthetic rubber plant, some oil refining installations, etc. [as received] In the Moinesti oil field over 500 oil wells were affected.

Everywhere in the affected zones the working people answered the call of the local authorities, taking part in the actions for safeguarding assets, for putting again into operation the affected economic units, for removing the damage. Local flood control commands were set up which work for life and activity to come back to normal in all localities.

#### BRIEFS

SYRIAN SCULPTURAL AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement was signed in Bucharest today between the Union of Plastic Artists of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Plastic Artists Trade Union of the Syrian Arab Republic for 1980-81. The document envisages expanding Romanian-Syrian cooperation in the field of plastic art by mutual exchanges of exhibitions, information and publications. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 80 AU]

## MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

LD281900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by its President Cvijetin Mijatovic, was held in Belgrade today. Top federation officials and presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and of socialist autonomous provinces took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency was briefed on the results of coordination of republican and provincial stands on changes and supplements to Yugoslavia's balance of payments sheet. The Presidency agreed with the need for the negotiations between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on our payments structure and the foreign currency balance sheet to be continued within the framework of the realistic possibilities and requirements of our country. The Federal Executive Council will monitor the implementation of the agreement on the balance of payments sheet and, depending on the situation, will propose additional measures in order to improve production conditions in key branches of our economy. The need to take concrete actions and measures to improve the balance of payments situation of our country was also pointed out.

Later the Presidency was informed of some current questions having to do with our country's international cooperation. The Presidency also discussed some other issues pertaining to its constitutional competence.

## MINISTERS OUTLINE SECOND STAGE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU251850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG)--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, members of the Federal Executive Council--Imer Pulja, federal secretary for general economic affairs and the market; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; and Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture--and Zoran Pupovac, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, and their assistants have had talks with the chief and responsible editors of the Yugoslav information media on current economic trends and currents of economic stabilization.

Speaking about the announced second stage of stabilization measures, representatives of the Federal Executive Council stated that there will be measures to reduce investment to realistic limits, changes in the ability of commercial banks to guarantee credits, one's own participation in the construction of investment projects, deposits of socio-political communities, amendments to the law on depreciation rate of capital assets, the interest rates policy for investment and other purposes, amendments to the law on foreign exchange transactions, the functioning of the foreign exchange markets, the borrowing policy and a complex of social policy measures which should be incorporated into the new medium-term plan.

## The Great Blow of Increased Prices

Some of these measures within the powers of the Federal Executive Council should be adopted before or during the summer recess, while others will go through the usual assembly procedure and will be adopted by the end of the year. [paragraph continues]

There are no changes in the laws governing the system. But there are supplements which should make possible more consistent functioning of the system and intensify responsibility for implementation of agreed policy at all levels.

The Federal Executive Council, its officials have stressed, is resolute in its view that the way out of the present difficulties be sought and found along our policy line, patiently and persistently, without any dramatization and without shifting responsibility for the difficulties to others outside one's community. The difficulties of the balance of payments are still not regarded objectively enough; they arose to a great extent because of the fact that the entire foreseen deficit of \$2 billion occurred because of the oil price increases in 1 year only (\$1.2 billion for a smaller quantity than last year) as well as because of the price increases of other important goods by \$700 million and a considerable increase in interest payments for foreign loans.

This great blow of increased prices abroad can be compensated only through more quickly increasing exports. Therefore it is now more than ever necessary that the very positive trends in foreign trade be continued at an increasing rate until the end of the year. In the first 6 months, the nominal value of exports increased 32 percent (12 percent in real terms), and the nominal value of imports was reduced 8 percent, or about 11 percent in real terms. These results in exports show that our economy is able to find a way out of the difficulties in very complex international economic circumstances.

#### Abuses in the Market

Speaking about the growing pressures for higher prices, the representatives of the Federal Executive Council cited examples that show that many groups of producers are requesting, under the present complicated conditions, enormous price increases of more than 30 and even 40 percent, and in the case of imported materials for detergent production they asked for an increase in excess of 100 percent. These and other examples show that a crisis of business morals exists in a number of management structures, as well as occurrences and then ends with charges filed, but appropriate punishment envisaged by our laws is not applied. The respective organs of the Federal Executive Council are preparing a report on the work of inspections and it is expected that appropriate measures for more efficient work concerning inspections and the names of all those who commit abuses in the market will be presented to the public.

Stressing that many difficulties cannot be eliminated in a hurry or exclusively through "packages" of measures, but primarily through better, more productive and more responsible work--a change in behavior and savings--the representatives of the Federal Executive Council stated that the Federal Executive Council will persist in its request, made at the end of December last year, that many prices raised without accords and agreements be returned to the previous level. One cannot grant the requests that the burden of change in the rate of the dinar should be leveled out through prices only. If such requests were met, the economic incentives for increasing exports and reducing imports would disappear.

## DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES SECURITY AT SISAK UPRISING DAY RALLY

LD272020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The day of uprising was formally celebrated today by the nations and nationalities of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Veterans, working people and citizens, and the young people of the Sisak and Banija community of municipalities, celebrated today on legendary Mt Samarica. At the mass rally of some 30,000 inhabitants of this area, Dr Dusan Dragosavac spoke. After that, Vlado Janic-Capo, people's hero and commander of the glorious Sisak partisan detachment, inaugurated the Brotherhood and Unity Memorial Center. Here is a report by Andjelko Perincic:

By early morning Samarica was teeming with people. Columns of people streamed through decorated Banija to Mt Cavic, where the people's rally began at noon. It was opened by Ranjo Tumpek, president of the intermunicipal conference of the League of Communists of Sisak. At the beginning of his speech he called on all those present to pay homage to Comrade Tito, with a moment's silence. He then recalled briefly the days of the uprising and the wish of the people of this area to mark the glorious places on Mt Samarica. Thus this Brotherhood and Unity Memorial Center has come into being as a lasting monument to the beginning of the uprising and the oath of the first partisan units in September 1941 precisely in this spot. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY, then took the floor.

[Begin Dragosavac recording] Comrades: Sisak and Banija have made an exceptional contribution to our national liberation struggle, the socialist revolution and the construction of socialist social relations based on self-management. This fact is generally known. But, on this occasion, I would also like to stress that although this area has always been in the foremost fighting ranks of our revolutionary and socialist front, there were also some specific moments in the development of our revolution when this area was among the first. The Sisak partisan organization formed a partisan detachment on 22 June 1941, that is precisely on the day when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. The detachment was organized by the district committee of the Communist Party for Sisak, on the basis of the general course of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and of Croatia, which had correctly assessed the development of the situation and the mood prevailing among the social and working forces in Yugoslavia and the world.

The partisans of the first Sisak (Gacisin) detachment, the proletarian company and seventh division and others, with their courage and [word indistinct] revolutionary activity, contributed to a great extent to the victory, consolidation and further development of our revolution, in particular to its human content, to the strengthening of brotherhood and unity of Croats and Serbs and of other nations and nationalities, by affirming at the same time its progressive national and international values. These people built their whole being into the struggle and many of them also gave their lives. Sisak and Banija gave over 15,000 fighters, and of these over one-third of them laid down their lives. In Sisak and Banija there were over 15,500 victims of fascist terror.

Many of our areas, among them Sisak and Banija, occupy an honorable place in our struggle because they provided more fighters on a voluntary basis for the National Liberation Army than regular mobilization by the state could achieve. Under the party leadership, the SKOJ, the youth organization, the women's organization, new organs of power, the United People's Anti-Fascist Front and other mass cultural and sports organizations and manifestations--such as the well-known physical culture rally which is also held today under the name of brotherhood and unity rally, and then there was the congress of cultural workers in Topusko a unique manifestation in occupied Europe--were developing and becoming consolidated.

The results which we achieved in the war were realized within the framework of the general conditions of the struggle of the antifascist coalition, of which we were a significant member. And yet, though we made an immense contribution to the anti-Hitler coalition, both in the war and afterwards, we also encountered difficulties from our allies. On our territory, even as far back as the former royal Yugoslavia, two attitudes to the national question became manifest. One of these attitudes was bourgeois, nationalistic and hegemonist--in essence antinational--whose worst exponents and representatives in our country, in Croatia, were Pavelic's, Frank's, Stepinac's and Djujic's clericalists, as well as bourgeois politicians, both Croatian and Serbian with unitarist or separatist variants. The second attitude to the national question [word indistinct] was the progressive and consistently democratic one, which was truly national and at the same time also internationalist. It goes without saying that both struggle and effort were needed to expose and unmask the occupier and his flunkys, the Ustashi and Chetniks. Their crimes, which had numerous victims among our people revealed the true nature of their nationalistic policy and led the Croatian and Serbian popular masses to rally even more around our party. All this was the result of the correctly set course of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, and the results we achieved in the war and after the war convincingly refuted various slogans launched by Croatian nationalists who maintained that this was a struggle of the Serbs, as did, on the other hand, similar greater Serbia nationalistic slogans.

On the contrary, for the communist party there were no dilemmas or hesitation of any kind with regard to the question of the country's defense against racism and of its liberation after being enslaved. It was demonstrated that this was the only way to oppose mutual extermination on behalf of the fascist occupier successfully. The Communist Party of Croatia and its cadres, in the course of the national liberation struggle as well as of the postwar construction, honorably fulfilled and are fulfilling their historical obligation. In the course of the war we achieved brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities. We achieved this precisely at the time when it seemed that we should not rely on one another. We were able to achieve this only because the Communist Party of Yugoslavia succeeded in creating trust among the popular masses and because it had been linked with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It was successful because it expressed confidence in the popular masses of one nation with regard to the other nations, and this not only in Yugoslavia but also toward other peoples in the world.

Another essential factor in our national liberation struggle was the fact that from the very beginning, along with national liberation elements, socialist elements and tendencies were also very strong. The socialist orientation provided breadth to our struggle and the guarantee of national equality, of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Popular masses joined the struggle because their conviction had been growing that the classes which had been socially oppressing them and depriving them of their national rights would lose their power. The struggle for the recognition of our national liberation struggle, the socialist revolution and new Yugoslavia, was not an easy one.

Comrades, thanks to decisive victories during the war we continued our revolution after the liberation, achieving outstanding results in material construction and in social relations. We have changed the social and material structure of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of Yugoslavia as a whole. Despite all the problems and difficulties which we faced and continue to face, we attained and we continue to attain a high rate of economic growth, of employment and of material and cultural standards for our working people.

And during the current medium-term plan, we are attaining good social, political and economic results. We have carried out certain structural changes. We had one of the highest growth rates in the world, a high level of employment--about 1 million new employees during this period alone--and also a high rate of growth of the standard of living as a whole.

But at the same time we continue to face a series of problems. They are well known to all of us, so I shall point out only the main ones: Pooling labor and resources is still running at an inadequate level. We are transferring extended reproduction to associated labor slowly. Labor productivity is not at the necessary level. There are still many problems with regard to a rational and capable running of the economy. All these and other problems we can resolve by working better, with better productivity, more rational operations, economies, responsible conduct, by heeding objective economic laws, by developing the market and especially by pooling labor and resources, and by a further consolidation of self-management and, especially, of the delegate system.

Herein lies the substance of the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and of what we call stabilization. The greater the role of associated labor in it, the more significant the result will be. But this applies to associated labor as a whole and not only to specific sectors of our economic system.

Comrades, loyal to our revolutionary traditions, responsible to our working class and people, and aware of our commitments before history, we shall resolutely continue to develop our revolution and to be in the front ranks of mankind's struggle for a better present and a better tomorrow, aware that this is the guarantee of a further successful development of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia. [applause]

In this noble struggle we can never be alone. But we have been and we remain aware of the fact that we alone can guarantee our sovereignty, territorial integrity and our freedom. We will not allow anyone, today or in the future, to meddle in Yugoslavia's foreign and domestic policy, just as we have not meddled nor will ever meddle in the domestic policy of any country. We strongly hold to and we shall continue to hold to Tito's well-known slogan: We do not want what belongs to others; we do not give away what is ours. [applause]

Our socialist system, based on the self-management of the working people, multiplies the strength of our country, its armed forces and its security organs because they are part and parcel of a nation which as a whole is an armed force. All speculations by individual scoundrels in Yugoslavia or by fascist and Cominformist emigres we could consider as being beside the point but for the fact that these traitors are in the service of individual structures which do not wish and do not like Tito's socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

In the development of our democratic, self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia, there exists a united political and ideological front--the front of the further development of the socialist revolution, of self-management, the front of all our working people and citizens, whose strength and might along the line of the revolution are enormous. Everything resisting this front with the objective of weakening it is an element of counterrevolution and an opponent of genuine freedom and democracy.

Although the number of opponents of Socialist Yugoslavia is constantly falling, we must not underestimate them at all, in view of the general situation in the world.

For the poison of chauvinism and any similar counterrevolutionary activity--which some individuals even today are trying to carry out behind the masks of science, freedom of expression and the like--I must tell our people clearly that this is poison and that these poisoners must be foiled in an uncompromising way. Our revolution is the negation of poisoning, of serving foreign masters and traitors. We must not show any consideration for those who, on behalf of counterrevolutionary interests and in the service, of foreigners are ready to burn down the roof over their own head by selling their own country and its interests.

We must do everything possible to make our socialist and democratic forces continue to hold their front firmly and to develop the dynamics of our revolution. Our revolution cannot be completed until socialist self-management is capable of maintaining its momentum with its democratic forms and the resources of its political and delegate system, and until everywhere in the world, and especially in Europe, the policy of equality and of noninterference in the affairs of others has definitively won. If, following our armed struggle and immediately after it, the struggle against the forces of counterrevolution was our main task, then our main task today is to struggle for the constant progress of socialism and socialist self-management, which means the struggle for further democratization and humanization of social relations. And the more successful we are in this respect the easier it will be for us to defeat the remnants of the enemies of freedom and democracy, regardless of who abroad supports them. For this reason, as in time past, our most important task today is to develop our revolution and to build socialism.

Comrades, in congratulating you on the day of the uprising of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, I congratulate you on the excellent results which you attained during the war and in socialist construction. You people from Sisak and Banija are rightly proud of the results you have attained and we all rightly join you in this. [applause] We also congratulate you on this work victory. [applause] I wish you success in the further construction of our society. Long live the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of Yugoslavia. Long live the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Long live socialist Tito's Yugoslavia. Comrades, thank you for everything, All the best. [applause] [end recording]

After the telegrams to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of Croatia were read out at the Samarica rally, the distinguished guests, followed by virtually everyone present at the rally, went over the memorial center opened by the living legend of this area, Vlado Janic-Capo, people's hero and a participant in the First Congress of the Communist Party of Croatia. The center embodies a museum with documents on the uprising in Banija, a small hotel and several shops. The festivities on Samarica held in connection with the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Croatia, were continued with an appropriate cultural and entertainment program, followed by general merriment.

#### DRAGOSAVAC TALKS ABOUT STABILIZATION, ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU262130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 80 pp 5-6

[Report on interview with Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the editorial offices of BORBA--no date given.]

[Text] Speaking of the political situation, the assessment made at the last session of the LCY Central Committee is being confirmed in its essence and as a whole, despite difficulties we are meeting in the economy. [paragraph continues]

Among the great majority of the working people, I would say our people as a whole, the awareness and determination to defend and develop the achievements of our revolution have been strengthened even more. There is determination to continue along Tito's path consistently and in an organized way, despite the great loss which afflicted us with the death of Comrade Tito. That means that the continuity of our revolution should be maintained, that socialist self-management should be developed, that the equality of the peoples and nationalities and brotherhood and unity as well as our non-aligned and independent policy in the international scene should be strengthened. Even the greatest "doubting Thomases" have been able to see that there is no "post-Tito period," but that there exists only a continuity of an authentic revolution begun by Tito, our party and our workers class in the days before the war and which is being successfully continued. These are the foundations on which now, without Tito, we are continuing along Tito's path in overcoming various socioeconomic problems.

In this sense, the realization of the economic stabilization policy is our central task now and in the future, but of course we should not neglect other business in our society because of it. This is dictated by our economic situation and the economic situation in the world. There will be many serious problems in this respect for a long time to come and we must resolve them even more resolutely, in a more organized way and with much more responsibility.

This was pointed out by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview at the BORBA editorial offices, in speaking about issues which were at the center of attention at the recent meeting of the secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with the participation of a number of responsible officials in the organs and organizations of the federation. We are presenting the interview in a free journalistic style.

As is known, at earlier sessions of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and especially at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, Dragosavac continued, we assessed that economic problems, including efficient solutions to topical problems of economic stabilization, affect to the highest degree, and will continue to do so, the overall political situation in the country. In the League of Communists we must therefore pay the greatest attention to such problems through constant activities of the League of Communists in places where communists live and work, so as to encourage all factors to become involved in it to the maximum. We must do it not only through the summer but also all this year and in the coming period. It is not just a question of adopting the new medium-term plan and a number of laws regulating the system, but at the same time also of undertaking serious measures in current economic policy. In brief: It is a question of energetically implementing the program of economic stabilization measures.

#### Gap Between Decisions and Actions

[Question] What is our central, main job here?

[Answer] Without delving into the various concepts of the very notion of stabilization, I think that the central question in our development of socioeconomic relations is concrete application of the Law on Associated Labor and other regulations of the system, the association of labor and the dismantling of statism [deetatizacija] in this respect. It is, of course, a long-term process. But it is obvious that after implementing institutional and organizational changes we are lagging in developing self-managing relations. One must bear in mind that the imbalanced commodity--money relations have for some time been causing turmoil in the normal functioning of the market. This makes the economic situation and the realization of economic stabilization difficult.

[Question] One gains the impression that despite the clear assessments of the complexity of the economic problems and their gravity, corresponding resolute actions required by the present situation have not yet followed, or at least have not yet followed in all communities and in all fields.

[Answer] It is indisputable that we must influence the current economic situation much more resolutely. Economic stabilization is becoming more and more topical now, much more than heretofore. I think that a certain gap exists between practical action and our ideological decisions as well as the things we set in our system (in the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor). These are certainly problems of an entire epoch. But we are nevertheless lagging in our action along this course, we are going slowly, and we are even stagnating in some points, so that all this demands even more resolute action.

What is indispensable, then, is a concrete and resolute turn in the struggle for the further development of socioeconomic relations.

[Question] What is the essence of the problem here?

[Answer] We have noted several times that economic activities are dynamic, with a number of positive elements, from the growth of industrial production to the growth of employment and some other indicators. But we have also noted that we lack a corresponding quality of development, in productivity of labor, organization of work and operations and utilization of capacities of our significant potentials and material reserves. It is obvious that the opportunities to utilize all these reserves will be exhausted if we continue to work in our present way. It is more and more obvious that we shall fall prey to greater economic difficulties unless we take significant new steps both in developing the system and in implementing the stabilization policy. Such difficulties would of course have political consequences, too.

#### The Basic Thing--Work Implementing What Has Been Agreed Upon

Despite everything that has been done and that is being undertaken, one can say on the basis of all relevant indicators that there is not yet enough determination to restrict all kinds of spending to the limits of available income, for in the preceding period we exceeded our means at the cost of borrowing abroad and increasing our payments deficit, and we thus indulged in extensive economic activities [ekstenzivno privredjivanje].

[Question] Both the causes and the consequences of such a situation and behavior are well known, but things are nevertheless changing slowly.

[Answer] The basic problem of our activities is work on the quality of accords and on implementation of what has been set and agreed upon, and correcting, in good time, what is shown not to be good.

Let me recall: We noted in the Presidium conclusions that the program of economic stabilization is late in being prepared, that the necessary turnaround in practice, in behavior, in spending, exports, utilization of internal reserves, saving and higher-quality economic operations has been lacking. Even then we pointed out the need for intensive work in applying the system, developing self-managing socioeconomic relations, creating conditions for the association of labor and pooling of resources, enhancing the self-managing position, of workers and advancing income motivation and distribution according to work results. Therefore we must now engage in these activities much more.

[Question] I think you are right in pointing out that one is running late even now. Numerous warnings have been heard recently about this from associated labor and the delegate assemblies, especially concerning the "second package" of stabilization measures.

[Answer] You know that the respective organs--the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the republican and provincial assemblies and executive councils and other organs--have been working on it for some time. A comprehensive program of stabilization is being prepared in three stages. The first stage was devaluation and some other measures adopted immediately after it or at the same time. The "second package" of measures that should have been or should be adopted comes next. Finally, there will be adoption of the new medium-term plan and everything that is connected with the plan. However, it appears that it is proceeding rather slowly and that there is a lag.

We are facing significant difficulties and problems in implementing stabilization, or rather in the practical application of stabilization measures: Economic problems are difficult in the world in general, too. Political and economic crisis has enveloped both capitalism and statism. We can solve economic problems more successfully through developing our self-managing system and through better work by the communists within the system. Communists are everywhere in the institutions of our political system. Things may and must go forward much more quickly through their increased strivings in the proper way. A more suitable economic policy, however, should also facilitate the activities of subjective organized socialist forces including the League of Communists organizations.

[Question] There is much calculation. It seems to us that calculation has long been the chief preoccupation.

[Answer] General calculations followed the devaluation: who gains and who loses. It is quite normal. However, the majority of these analyses do not pay sufficient attention to their own reserves and opportunities to increase income, reduce spending and the like. The devaluation is therefore approached in a one-sided way. There are many requests to solve everything through higher prices, which means at a higher level of inflation. If we pursued that course we would have an even more difficult situation. There are also some tendencies--although they cannot be generalized--to retain the positive effects of the devaluation and to present the bill for the negative ones "to society."

[Question] We have reached the question of an equal distribution of the burden of devaluation, which for the time being appears to be borne chiefly by associated labor in material production.

(Ir)responsibility for Supplies

[Answer] The burden of devaluation should indisputably be borne by all parts of society, and one has to bear in mind the societal [drusteveni] and social-policy [socialni] aspects of the problem. At present the situation is such, for instance, that there are not yet great enough efforts to slow down growth and public and common expenditure at all levels and in all the communities. In that case the burden of devaluation will fall on a part of associated labor in direct material production, which it cannot bear by itself. We must be more resolute in slowing down the growth of all kinds of spending. Without it we would enter an endless spiral of further inflation, of further undermining the market and its laws, and so forth.

We are also still insufficiently aware of problems in economic relations with foreign countries and are not making sufficient efforts to resolve them. [paragraph continues]

The full seriousness of the balance of payments situation, particularly aggravated by the world economic crisis, is not yet sufficiently comprehended. In the past 2 years, the expense for almost the same quantity of goods (especially crude oil) is about \$4 billion larger.

Verbal declarations of support for stabilization measures, if constantly repeated, would be harmful. In such a situation a climate is created in which everybody thinks that the problems concern somebody else; skirmishing occurs, but little or not enough is done in "one's own house."

[Question] At the present moment, certain questions concerning the market supply of certain goods have come to the fore.

[Answer] It is indisputable that big problems are present in the market supply of certain consumer goods and various production materials and raw materials needed by the economy.

The shortages of some goods (detergents, sugar, edible oil and so forth) very directly affect all the people. I do not think that we are in such an economic situation that we can allow this. On television, in the press and beyond, proper dramas are created about medicines. But I think that it is a matter of irresponsibility on the part of the pertinent factors and certain basic organizations of associated labor. All this is presented as if the entire society behaved irresponsibly.

#### WHO HAS DONE IT

FOR INSTANCE, A RESPONSIBLE PERSON CANNOT SAY AND THE PRESS REPORT IT THAT WE HAVE ALLOCATED FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR MEDICINES, BUT THAT BASIC ORGANIZATIONS OF ASSOCIATED LABOR USED IT FOR INVESTMENT OR FOR COMESTICS. PERHAPS THIS IS TRUE, BUT A STATEMENT SHOULD THEN FOLLOW SAYING WHO HAS DONE IT AND WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THIS CONNECTION AND WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES. AS IT STANDS, THE IMPRESSION IS GIVEN THAT NOTHING CAN BE DONE, YOU SEE. THIS CREATES VERY UNFAVORABLE FEELINGS AMONG THE PEOPLE. THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE BROUGHT TO A HEAD, WITH ALL THE CONSEQUENCES FOR THOSE WHO BEHAVE IRRESPONSIBLY.

#### ADDRESSED CRITICISM

IN ASSESSING THE SITUATION AND CRITICIZING SHORTCOMINGS WE MUST BE AS CONCRETE AS POSSIBLE. WE MUST POINT OUT THE POSITIVE RESULTS AS WELL AS THE NEGATIVE OCCURRENCES AND BEHAVIOR, AND WE MUST DIRECTLY IDENTIFY THE PROTAGONISTS. EVERYBODY MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS WORK AND BEHAVIOR. WE MUST BE MUCH MORE PRECISE BOTH AT MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS IN VARIOUS FORUMS AND IN ARTICLES IN THE MEDIA. OTHERWISE, ONE WILL GAIN THE IMPRESSION THAT IT IS EXPECTED THAT SOMEBODY ELSE WILL SOLVE PROBLEMS, INSTEAD OF SOLVING THEM OURSELVES, EACH IN HIS OWN FIELD, AS PART OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY [Capitals denote boldface type with section outlined in a box as published.]

Having indicated certain changes in the resolution of economic development, Dusan Dragosavac further said, among other things:

We must expect that the problems of employment will appear more forcefully, particularly because of the very pronounced trend to administrative vocations and branches. Of course this is a sensitive question, but, if we post it correctly and open opportunities for employment, where possible, in useful and productive social activities--which means in production and services, not only those with large investment and also in smaller ones--we can solve these problems more quickly and more easily.

Our entire economic situation is such, Dr Dusan Dragosavac further pointed out, that all types of expenditure must be corrected and brought within the real limits of income. It is possible and necessary to economize everywhere--in the federation, the republics and provinces, communes and the associated labor. It is necessary to precisely see at what rate investment growth must be slowed. Nothing unfortunate will happen to socialism and to our society as a whole if some investments are stopped or postponed.

The question of investment cannot now be shifted to the associated labor and be left to associated labor to solve on its own. I think that the republican and provincial executive councils, jointly with the Federal Executive Council and the delegate assemblies, should include the question of investment in their current agenda, reach a concrete accord on their actions and on a revision of the entire investment program and agree on what will be dropped, what will be postponed and how the position of associated labor in decisionmaking on expanded reproduction as early as in the next medium-term plan period will be strengthened more quickly.

The situation is the same as regards rights in general and common expenditure. In this connection, too, it is necessary to identify and agree on what rights should be limited in various sectors. The ways to achieve an increasingly strong assertion of the free exchange of labor in the coming period represents a special problem.

#### Consistent Struggle for the Development of the System

[Question] What can you say about the repression of the market and of economic laws and about excessive administration? What does this mean in relation to our ideological-political orientations and what tendencies are strengthened as a result of this?

[Answer] The repression of the market and economic laws has recently been a subject of considerable discussion. If this tendency continued, it would encourage the organizations of associated labor, the composite labor organizations and regions to close themselves off from other organizations and regions. It would encourage the strengthening of group ownership elements in management and use of social resources and income and to a suspension of economic criteria in economic operations and so forth. Furthermore, it would lead to a further extraction of investments and incomes from the organizations of associated labor and to a strengthening of state capital at various levels. And instead of an association of the workers class and all other working people through associated labor and instead of strengthening brotherhood and unity, the tendencies of particularism and of closing oneself off from others, on one side, and the group ownership and the state capitalist tendencies on the other than would be strengthened. Various nationalists, technocrats, bureaucrats and other elements and ideologies that are alien to us would then find it easy to "affix themselves" to all this. Therefore in this connection, too, we must wage our struggle for a consistent development of our system and our social relations on the basis of self-management and respect for economic laws. We must prepare our new medium-term plan on the basis of the association of labor, which will open prospects for a more successful solution of economic problems.

[Question] How do you view the tasks of the information media in all this?

[Answer] All these problems make great demands on all of us, including the communists of our news publishing houses, as regards the necessary knowledge of problems, situations and relations, the knowledge that will enable us to participate in the struggle for stabilization in the right way.

One should more determinedly resist the trend of people rushing to become office workers, which is encouraged in our country by the educational system as well as by more favorable material and other rewards. Production work must be valued more and remunerated more properly.

If we look at the shortage of labor in many activities, regions and cities, the opportunity for high earnings, per diem payments for physical and other work in agriculture, construction industry and elsewhere, we can justifiably say that anybody who wants to work can find work, if he has no aristocratic attitude toward production work. Of course he cannot find it always in the place where he wants it. It is necessary to stimulate work and efficiency, and then, on this basis, one should see what the social problems are that should be solved.

#### We Must Stop Some Large Investments

[Question] All analyses indicate that a wide front of investments and protracted and expensive construction are the cause of our main difficulties.

[Answer] We have already noted many times and expressed firm views in many conclusions that, both in terms of their structure and their volume, the present investments are untenable. However, we still have not made any serious efforts or undertaken any serious actions to change this state of affairs. What is even more, it is often claimed that precisely "my" investments are in accord with the stabilization policy. The result of all this is that investments amount to 40 percent of the social product, whereas, at the same time, those responsible for large investments are mainly outside the associated labor of material production.

We must most resolutely aim at stopping certain large investments because a major part of our resources are tied up in these investments.

If we have already agreed several times that the investment sector with its structure, level and promoters represents one of the most sensitive economic sectors and that this is not in harmony with the logic of our economic policy and the social system that we are building, then we must also take more resolute measures in this connection. However, this more resolute action is still lacking. What is even more, in the preparation of the medium-term plans, too, it is being insisted once again on "pushing through" as many new production facilities as possible under the pretext that this has been already agreed upon, that the projects have been determined, that the equipment is being purchased or has already been purchased... And all this is done in the old way whereas the concrete efforts to enable associated labor to perform its vital functions also in this field are lacking at all levels and everywhere.

The harmonization of general and common expenditure with the real income is not progressing sufficiently well and quickly either. On the contrary, there are pressures to broaden rights whereas in no single instance have certain unrealistic rights been revised. Sufficient economizing is also lacking in budgeted expenditures at all levels.

We should not allow ourselves now, just because of the annual vacation period, to lose any time in solving these problems. Yet, there is now precisely a danger that one lightly leaves for annual vacations and postpones solving problems, solving that cannot and must not be delayed.

In the first days following the announcement of the devaluation of the dinar there were many reports mainly about the positive effects of this measure and thus it was often possible to obtain the impression that it would automatically solve all problems. The individual explanations and statements by some officials also contributed to this impression. It is now possible to notice an increasingly strongly involved attitude by editorial offices toward these problems and their more comprehensive approach to analyzing these same problems. But, nevertheless, everything still continues to be within the limits of a general approach.

#### Against Making Interests Absolute and Against Labeling

That is also one of the shortcomings in the work of our sociopolitical organizations and especially their forums, a phenomenon that is also reflected in the public media. Insufficient efforts are being made to analyze actual shortcomings. The appropriate proposals for solving problems are also lacking in many places. And those who should solve certain problems criticize others because they are not solving the problems they themselves should solve. We must jointly make efforts to overcome the tendencies of retelling and repeating in a slogan-like manner the statements by forums and officials. But this, however, does not imply that we should not effectively report on their work.

The struggle for stabilization is still insufficiently associated in our political life as well as in the public media with the development and functioning of the delegate system. The delegations themselves, ranging from the lowest to the highest levels, too, are insufficiently linked. This is a broader problem, one that must be overcome, raising among other things also the question of better work and greater responsibility by delegates and delegations. In the SFRY Assembly and in the republican and communal assemblies there are certain aspirations to an imperative mandate firmly backing one's own interests. Public statements and press articles should not be used to make one's own interests resolute and to label those others who hold the opposite views.

#### Insufficient Confrontation With Unacceptable Ideological Tendencies

Concluding his interview Dr Dusan Dragosavac said:

"In the recent period our public media have critically confronted various unacceptable ideological tendencies in the field of culture, in various books, exhibitions and so forth, even though at times this confrontation is still insufficient and ineffective. They react to various attempts to promote nationalist and statist-technocratic views, petit bourgeois ideas and the like under the cover of aesthetics and neutrality. However this reaction is still insufficient, that is, it is not apparent always and everywhere. We also encounter the opportunism of some communists. In some instances the press also provides space even for statements that try to reassert the political views that were condemned in the seventies. We also encounter attempts by individuals to oppose so-called official policy, to oppose forums, to criticize 'the regime's criteria' from various unacceptable positions and to attack the forums, the League of Communists and the state, accusing them of restricting freedom for creative work. I do not think that all this should be resolved by administrative measures but I do believe that all this must be unmasked ideologically and politically.

"Group ownership, petit bourgeois ideas, self-advertising and sensationalism are still apparent among various circles in the cultural field. The criticism of these phenomena is often lukewarm and sporadic.

"An insufficient coordination in the work of the organized socialist forces in relation to these negative phenomena is also characteristic. For instance, the same statement or work that is condemned or negatively appraised in one community wins praise in another community. Certain individuals following the reactionary bourgeois propaganda line concerning human rights have again appeared in the most recent period but by their propaganda along this line they are essentially covering up their own lack of humaneness, their support for chauvinism and terrorism and their undermining activity against true human rights.

"Various reactionary anti-Yugoslav propaganda use this. Some individuals writing in some foreign information media try to minimize the successes of our internal development and our foreign policy and strive to raise the question of 'Yugoslavia's future.' Various bloc theses about the endangered human freedoms, the movement closer to one or another bloc and the return to 'the strong arm' rule are being launched. Certain papers provide space to the fascist emigre groups and so forth. Naturally, this does not surprise us. Things of that kind have happened also in the past. The strength of our political system on the basis of self-management, the unity of our socialist community and our independent and nonaligned policy have always negated them until now and this is how it will be also in the future. However, it must be nevertheless added in this connection that in the numerous articles in the recent period a large majority of foreign media have objectively informed their public on our achievements and on the firmness, strength and stability of our country that consistently continues Tito's road."

#### CROATIA'S BLAZEVIC SPEAKS AT PERUSIC UPRISING CEREMONY

LD272318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, noted at the beginning of his speech [at the uprising celebrations in Perusic] that the communists, together with the people, young people, with their organization and work before the war and particularly on the eve of the war, of the entire Lika territory in a synchronized chain of actions had accepted and developed the struggle and uprising. From the beginning to the end of the war, Lika was the battlefield on which the fighting had been persistent and successful, continuously on the ascent without any great defeat or crises. Therefore, not without reason it was also described as the hotbed of the uprising in Croatia.

Jakov Blazevic then went on to say that today more than ever before we must grasp in a [word indistinct], severe and partylike way and indicate the problems and difficulties and in particular the escape from and prospects for resolution of problems. Everywhere, in every working, social and political environment there is room for criticism and self-criticism and in this, in Blazevic's words, communists must set an example. If they do not set an example in their own environment in what respect are they communists? Blazevic asked. He went on to say that a communist in his own environment must raise such questions as why is productivity low, why is there sick leave and who is sick, where are the organs of workers' and self-managing control, the workers' council, the basic organization of the trade unions or of the Socialist Alliance. If a communist is not committed in this way, he himself becomes the tool of his own weakness, manipulated by somebody else. In the opposite case, Blazevic went on, a communist motivates all our organs and organizations to do their work according to law and in the spirit of the policy chosen by our society.

In Blazevic's words, a communist must fight against petit-bourgeois faintheartedness, against political bureaucratism and forum-like attitude, against weaknesses in his own organization, against rotten liberalist behavior. The opportunity has now arisen to settle accounts with the blunted consciousness of some individuals and to fight for active commitment to everything which can pull forward, which makes us capable of finding at this point in time self-managing and socialist solutions and of adopting decisions, Jakov Blazevic said.

Blazevic went on to say that it was not easy for a small nonaligned country, which has confirmed that it is ready at all times and with respect to everybody to the same degree to preserve its prestige and dignity, to lose a man like Comrade Tito, whose thought and work have influenced world events and provided the country with the great direction in which it will go and with the forces with which alone it can progress towards peace and free development of all countries and peoples. The path we chose together with Comrade Tito--the path of nonalignment, peaceful agreement-reaching, equality and noninterference in the affairs of others, in Blazevic's words, shows that there is no other way [and if there is] it can only lead into an impasse, military rivalry and destruction. And today, too, we see how nonalignment is becoming the alternative to complicated and [word indistinct] bloc races. Well, this is what one should fight for. One should understand the greatness of nonalignment which preserves our achievements on the international level, our internal socialist and self-managing development, brotherhood and unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities in strong and stable Yugoslavia, Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, stated at the end of his speech.

#### MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES LIBERIA'S DOE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD251048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent a telegramme of felicitations to Sergeant Samuel Doe, the head of state and president of the National Salvation Council of Liberia, on the occasion of the anniversary of proclamation of the independence of Liberia.

#### MATKALIEV RETURNS FROM LUSAKA COPPER CONFERENCE

LD281030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation to the 16th annual conference of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) in Lusaka has drawn attention to Yugoslavia's great interest in cooperation with the CIPEC member countries, particularly in prospecting copper deposits, opening copper mines, copper ore flotation systems, copper electrolytic plants, and in building copper refining facilities. Yugoslavia is an associated member of CIPEC.

The above was stated here today by Eng. Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of Yugoslavia's Committee for Energy and Industry, on his return.

## VJESNIK ATTACKS DJILAS, HIS FOREIGN 'MASTERS'

AU271900 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 5

[Joza Vlahovic article: "Degradation of Humaneness: Quisling of the Political Underground"]

[Text] Our press and television recently carried several articles and commentaries sharply denouncing--some more and some less analytically or more or less skillfully--the wiles of Milovan Djilas in the Hamburg DER SPIEGEL and some other newspapers in the West in which this "69-year old most-translated Yugoslav writer and greatest critic of Tito's policy" (as he, too, evidently dignifies himself) is one again slinging mud at his own country and its nonaligned policy and social system. Finally and also openly he shamelessly tries in newspaper installments to disparage even the very personality of the recently deceased Yugoslav president and the future of his work.

A chronicler with a good memory well remembers that during the period of more than a quarter of a century Djilas was always known, even in his most savage attacks against the state of affairs in Yugoslavia, to cautiously restrain himself whenever he mentioned Tito, not hiding the traces of a reverence for the giant of contemporary history in whose shadow he himself, too, had achieved his revolutionary rise as well as suffered a political and human fiasco that led him, like a madman, to the road of open treason. And now, when Comrade Tito has departed, Djilas hastens to settle accounts. As the poet has said, when the biggest oak falls, the entire forest trembles and then the worms of Djilas' type emerge from their holes believing that their time has come.

## Old Tricks

This certainly and mainly shows Djilas as we have known him for a long time and would merit no special concern and, even less, a reply. Rather it would only merit indignation and contempt, if it were not for the fact that it unambiguously and clearly shows that Djilas is only a well paid servant performing the dirtiest tasks in the struggle against communism and socialism involving a special task of working against independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Those who carefully follow what is written or said in this country in order to make their appraisals and calculations more complete, will perhaps consider these lines harsh or who knows what. This is an acceptable risk. The resolute and vigorous (and also for some foreign taste, allegedly directed) reaction of the public to the latest escalation of Djilas' known pathological destructiveness is, to say the least, understandable and natural. Nobody reasonable and serious could have hoped for any different reaction to Djilas' wiles. Nevertheless, the rumors alleging that "a campaign for a new settling of accounts with Djilas" has started in Yugoslavia, have recently been spreading in the West (true, in a small, predominantly rightist, section of the press). Djilas himself, too, ardently supports this distorted picture of the truth by his statements and interviews that, as is customary for him, he is dispensing in shovelfulls from the pile of slag of his venomous loquacity to anyone who consents or wants to listen to him. This is the old trick of crying "stop thief" that Djilas and those who make their press columns and their share of the airwaves available to him are not using for the first time.

These associated masters of international scheming are now trying, in an artificially created fog and while already becoming impatient, to transform the logical and resolute answer to their deliberate and precisely timed campaign against everything (without exception) that this country has achieved under Tito's leadership and that is further achieving continuing along Tito's road, into some kind of sign "of a strengthening of tendencies toward a firm course by the Yugoslav leadership after Tito." [paragraph continues]

They are trying to transform the response into a sign of endangered democratic development of the country, of a restriction of human freedom and of other similar dangers because, by God, the yardstick and the scale by which all this is measured is--Djilas' fate.

#### We Have Seen Djilas Clearly Since Long Ago

The Yugoslav people, a great majority of them, have seen Djilas clearly since long ago. There is nothing to be added to or taken away from what we know about him. Today even the young people in Yugoslavia, who often discover that our schools are still leaving unfilled many gaps in their knowledge of postwar history, know well that Djilas has been a renegade from as far back as the fifties. Driven by his mania for grandeur and with pseudophilosophical and ideological confusion in his mind (as has been demonstrated), he came into conflict with the party as early as 1954. He parted very quickly also with his own past and became an open anticommunist (whether he admits it or not) and a preacher and advocate of restoration of a bourgeois society in this country. This was so-called Djilasism which could not establish any roots in our society. Sentenced for his hostile activity against this country and its constitutional order, he served a term in prison from which he was conditionally released on his own appeal and with his promise that he would no longer engage in any political activity. He did not keep this pledge just as he has never to this day remained true to anything but his own treason. When he resumed the publication abroad of his pamphlets, books, articles and interviews in which he in fact called--not very covertly--for a change in and destruction of the constitutional order in Socialist Yugoslavia, he was again sentenced to a prison term for violating the rules for his conditional release. Having served also this prison term, he immediately resumed his even more vehement attacks on Yugoslav policy and leadership. He quickly linked himself with the most reactionary foreign circles and also with the darkest remnants of the Yugoslav fascist emigre groups of all hues and with nationalities abroad. They began to praise him in their newspapers and this has continued to this day.

#### It Is Not Only a Matter of Patience

Many people have often asked--and this is also heard now in Yugoslavia--how far the patience of this country and its people extends and how much longer Djilas will be left free to scheme. To be honest, there are few states in the world that would tolerate for so many years such wiles. Even those countries that consider themselves the most democratic in the bourgeois sense, have always known--without being too selective in their means--how to neutralize their opponents of a similar kind. Nevertheless, it should be said that, as regards our country, the really broadminded and tolerant attitude toward Djilas, among others, is not only a matter of patience or of some kind of calculation. We have simply always had sufficient strength to follow our own road calmly and with dignity.

This Djilas, who often presents himself as a victim and a persecuted man, has continued unhampered for many years to publish his scribblings in various newspapers of the world, to find publishers even for his hard bound treason. He has found publishers that spread the most gross lies about his country and its leadership and dispense the acrimony of an enraged madman, a madman almost unhappy that no one prosecuted him for this and that no one even answered him in our newspapers, except only occasionally. After all, everything that has been written or publicly said in Yugoslavia against Djilas' hostile activity in the last 10 years represents only a negligible percentage of the enormous quantity of Djilas' articles, statements, interviews, pseudo studies, essays and even stories printed and reprinted throughout the world. Djilas did not even shrink from illegally publishing in a "samizdat" publication, as the Russians would call it, a story in which he depicts "in an artistic way" his former fellow combatants as killers.

But his "humaneness" is very well known to many and especially to his wartime comrades.

It is almost sad to observe how a has been is constantly falling lower and lower on the downward slide of his adventurist road in life. In his foolish plunge he has now already reached the point at which he is searching in his alchemist retorts for a formula that would resolutely "push communism from the scene of history." You see, he has now discovered a formula: The hammer of war is the only thing that helps! Djilas now offers himself as some kind of a world strategist preaching force as the only means for preserving "the democratic world." Djilas ridicules the fear of total nuclear annihilation. The danger of megadeath does not at all trouble him. He is an advocate of destruction and hatred and an opponent of agreements and friendship among states and peoples. Is this not already the stage of banal pathology?

Quotations attesting to this abound and they are partly known also in our country and some of them have even been published recently to show how far a confused "writer and critic of the system" has gone in his craving for fame and to show what kind of deviation this is. It stands to reason that a man who has sold himself and his ideals (if he ever had any) for truly high fees (if the wages for treason can be called by this honorable name) would have never been able to obtain such monetary rewards for his literary work. He is paid for underground political actions that serve certain interests and forces.

The fact is that Djilas, too, is not always in fashion. Following this for many years, a chronicler with a good memory knows among other things also the oscillations of Djilas' "popularity" among the individual foreign publishers and newspapers of the DER SPIEGEL type. The market value of the doubtful products of the minds of Djilas and of other similar individuals has always fluctuated to a certain degree in relation to the situation in the world and the relations between the blocs. It has depended on the cooling or heating of this situation and these relations. Milovan Djilas' income, too, would flourish best on the frozen sod of some kind of a vampire-like resuscitated cold war. And this is yet another paradox of this deranged world that is revealed in this connection: Djilas' fate does not reflect the situation in our country but, on the contrary, his ragings and his temporary silences always show what the state of affairs in the rest of the world is.

#### At the Bottom

The powerful people who pull the strings of these puppets put various Djilases on the scene or pull them back as it suits them. Responding even to the slightest pressure, Djilas jumps as a jack-in-the-box to play his role. Sensing himself perhaps the thankless nature of his position, he has striven from year to year, always inventing new and increasingly more horrible appearances for himself as a puppet creature and falling lower and lower and deeper and deeper in the eyes of his compatriots all the way to the level that today is at the very bottom. He is perhaps not even aware of the fact that the time is already near when, because of his extremism, he might become useless, and even harmful, even to his masters.

As can be read in his latest published texts Djilas is today already prepared to literally sell not only himself but also Yugoslavia and all its peoples. He would like to make a present of it to the West and at the same time he lightly designates it as prey for the East, unconcerned by the fact that the independent, nonaligned and self-relying country is able to defend itself against anyone and that it has already proved that it irrepressibly continues Tito's work. But what is the use talking about this in connection with a Djilas who now openly denies all the values of our society? [paragraph continues]

He is already dividing our peoples into religious communities and into friends of liberalism and offers such divisions and such a regime also for the future. This then is the confused and Christian democratic democracy of which Djilas speaks.

Nevertheless, in this world of exacerbated political and economic, class, intranational, religious, race and other contradictions, in this world of conflicts and violence as well as of hard struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples and states, the political adventurists of Djilas' type unfortunately also have their place, one that is not completely devoid of influence, as well as their protectors and a certain reputation--built on lies--"as fighters for democracy" among the gullible and uninformed people throughout the world. They also have their tasks in the machinery designed for all kinds of pressures and deceptions aimed, among other things, against a country such as ours with the intention of changing it and returning it to where it had once been. For this reason these matters are not in the least simple, nor are they harmless.

#### We Remain As We Are

As Tito's country, united and strong, socialist, self-managing, nonaligned and independent and determined to continue Tito's great work, Yugoslavia is at the same time also aware of all dangers that in this shaken and cruel world of weapons, force, blackmail and deep economic shocks threaten a small state that bows to no one and lives its own life and regulates it according to the ideas and will of its own inhabitants. And it is doing all this in a really difficult period. Its people are aware of the irreplaceable loss they suffered with the death of their great president. It is more difficult to advance along Tito's road without Tito's immediate presence, his living care, his sense of vision, his enormous prestige in the world and his unique strength, exercised without the use of force. Just as he rallied and united us with his personality, we are now closing our ranks around his work to even more persistently and responsibly continue this work. But it is necessary to face reality: Enemies of all hues are also closing their ranks. The only thing that links together all their various interests is their hostility toward the LCY and self-managing socialism, that is, their hatred of Yugoslavia's nonaligned and independent position.

Milovan Djilas, this allegedly persecuted "martyr and rebel," is only the blackest example of this union, appearing as some kind of contemporary paper quisling of the political underground that draws its strength from faraway tension and from various sides.

For this reason the real questions and serious warnings are addressed to his protectors because he is only a mouthpiece of his masters. [Belgrade TANJUG in Russian at 1200 GMT on 24 July carries 1,700 words of excerpts of the above VJESNIK article; it does not mention either the source or the author]

#### BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO TANZANIA--Nairobi, 28 June (TANJUG)--In Dar es-Salaam last night, John Malecela, Tanzanian minister of agriculture, officially accepted 10,000 tons of corn which Yugoslavia gave to Tanzania as assistance to the people threatened by hunger in certain parts of Tanzania. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 80 p 3 AU]